

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4278.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1909.

PRICE
THREEPENOE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
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October 13, 1909.

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University of Glasgow, October, 1909.

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Cleveland District Education Office,
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LITERATURE

Garibaldi and the Thousand. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. (Longmans & Co.)

THE author tells us that Garibaldi's place in history depends upon his Sicilian epic, since the hermit of Caprera must be judged neither by 1849, when he had not yet fully adapted himself to European conditions, nor by 1866, 1867, and 1870, when age and lameness had robbed him of the personal energy essential to his method of warfare.

We are fortunate in having such a guide as Mr. Trevelyan to aid us in forming our estimate. As he himself admits, the partiality of Italians has bestowed too much praise on the performances of Garibaldi's decline and decay, and it may be added that they generally write of their hero in such extravagant terms as to create suspicion. Are they justified in the claims they put forward for him? or are his exploits chiefly the result of extraordinary good fortune, and only in a minor degree due to his own qualities? This question is answered for us, and answered satisfactorily. Though the story told often seems well-nigh incredible, being full, to use Mr. Trevelyan's expression, of "such stuff as schoolboys' dreams are made of," we feel throughout that we are being led along solid ground. There is

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ing documents by particulars obtained verbally from the chief actors in the drama, or by his own examination of the scene of action. He carefully discriminates, at every step, between different accounts, and arrives at his conclusions as to the facts, or metes out praise or blame to the actors, with equal independence of the views commonly held. Yet, though his methods are those of the sound scholar, the result is anything but a dry dissertation. On the contrary, he has given us an attractive narrative, written in a clear and vivid style.

The survey taken includes a sketch of Garibaldi's life from 1849 to 1854, and an account of the political conditions in Naples and Piedmont before the war of 1859. Garibaldi's share in the campaign against Austria is described in sufficient detail to make us appreciate at their full value the military qualities that made him turn the mistakes of the enemy to such signal advantage. An analysis of the situation in different parts of the country after the Peace of Villafranca brings us down to Garibaldi's expedition. Particulars are given of the incidents that helped to pave the way for it, the preparations made, and the chapter of accidents on the voyage from Quarto to Sicily. The last five chapters deal with the astounding campaign which delivered the island into the hands of Garibaldi and his "Thousand."

As regards the landing at Marsala, Mr. Trevelyan makes an important correction. It has been often repeated that "perfidious Albion," with characteristic contempt of international law, had sent her warships to intimidate the Neapolitan cruisers. As is shown by British Parliamentary Papers and independent witnesses, it was in answer to an appeal by the English colony for protection that our vessels anchored outside the port, and they "offered not the slightest physical impediment to any operations which the Neapolitans wished or could have wished to carry out." Nay, the British captains made "not the slightest objection" when their Neapolitan colleague told them that he was obliged to fire, and he continued to do so though they were aboard his vessel, while her consort joined in the firing when she arrived within shot.

"Garibaldi in his memoirs sums up the situation well. There was, he writes, no truth in the rumour that the British helped the disembarkation 'directly.' But, he adds, the presence of their ships 'influenced' the Neapolitan commander in delaying the bombardment."

Probably, as Mr. Trevelyan explains, he "was no wiser than the government he served, and feared that the moment he opened fire he would be blown out of the water." But whatever the cause, the result was one of a series of Neapolitan blunders without which the expedition must have come to an untimely end, for the odds were so overwhelmingly against the invaders that fortune had to redress the balance by ranging itself on the side of their military capacity. Of this they

gave plentiful proofs from the moment of their landing, which was effected "with most extraordinary celerity and order"; but the battle of Calatafimi was perhaps the occasion which brought their sterling qualities most conspicuously into relief. The author holds our attention closely as he shows us this handful of men, tormented by the Southern heat and intense thirst, gradually forcing their way up a steep hill in the face of a better armed and resolute enemy, who "grew more numerous above, as fresh supports arrived," while "the ranks of the foremost assailants grew thinner as they mounted." At one moment the day seemed lost, when Garibaldi "bore uphill the fainting battle," and at length dashed up the bank near the hill-top, whence the Neapolitans were soon rushing headlong down the other side. He knew that "retreat would be the certain prelude to destruction for all the Thousand," whereas even a bare victory would be "the key to the rapid conquest of the whole island and of the mainland after," as, "once beaten, the Neapolitan troops would lose their morale." The importance of this turning-point in the fortunes of the expedition is enhanced when we consider the further consequences involved. The author points out how momentous they were. After showing that Italy would probably never have acquired her independence at all if she had not done so at the time and in the way she did, he recapitulates the view of Italian historians. A revolution in Italy and Naples, they hold, would have failed without external help; Cavour was prevented by the attitude of Europe from sending the regular forces of Northern Italy to the South; an irresponsible "raid" was therefore the only form of co-operation possible, while Garibaldi's leadership was indispensable to its success.

"Finally, it was only the Garibaldian revolution in Sicily and Naples that put Cavour into the position from which he ventured, in the face of Europe, to attack the Pope's possessions in Umbria and the Marches, and so to unite the whole length of the peninsula in one continuous state. This chain of reasoning, which establishes the supreme historical importance of Garibaldi's expedition, has been fortified by the patient research of Italian scholars during recent years."

It must not be imagined that the success of the invasion was ensured at Calatafimi; its fortunes again several times trembled in the balance, as we see from the circumstantial account given of them, down to the evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitans. The present volume goes only as far as this, but we are promised another dealing with "the rich remainder of the Garibaldian epic of 1860."

It remains to be added that Mr. Trevelyan occasionally turns aside from the Liberator and his companions to glance at other actors in the drama, such as Napoleon or the Bourbon rulers. In particular he tries to piece together Cavour's share, and, although baffled to some extent by that statesman's habit of using words to conceal his thoughts,

puts forward reasons for concluding that Cavour's sympathies were with the expedition, which he favoured as far as circumstances permitted. The author is generally accurate even in minute details, but there are one or two exceptions. Thus it was by no means a peculiarity of the Neapolitan régime for the police to march bearded men off to the barber: they used to do exactly the same in Piedmont. The reason why the Ticino could not be forded near the Lago Maggiore was surely its depth, not the strength of the current, for in the neighbourhood of Sesto Calende and Castelletto the river appears rather sluggish than otherwise.

But the points which one can dispute with Mr. Trevelyan are no less rare than insignificant, and we revert to the pleasant task of recording our satisfaction with the book as a whole. It is furnished with a plentiful supply of well-executed engravings, photographs, &c., and is completed by several equally clear maps, a number of appendixes, a Bibliography, and an analytical Index.

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More serious disappointments were in store for him when, at the age of nineteen, he burst into involuntary oratory, and became a personage in revolutionary Germany. Not long after the beginning of strife, he came into contact with Karl Marx:—

"The somewhat thick-set man, with broad forehead, very black hair and beard and dark sparkling eyes, at once attracted general attention. He enjoyed the reputation of having acquired great learning, and as I knew very little of his discoveries and

theories, I was all the more eager to gather words of wisdom from the lips of the famous man. This expectation was disappointed in a peculiar way. Marx's utterances were indeed full of meaning, logical and clear, but I have never seen a man whose bearing was so provoking and intolerable. To no opinion which differed from his own did he accord the honor of even condescending consideration."

In his deliberate way, Carl Schurz paints an attractive picture of Young Germany, with its idealism, its magnificent comradeship, and its military inefficiency. The inevitable Pole came forward to organize the volunteers of the Palatinate, and Schurz describes with some humour General Sznayde, "a stout and ponderous old gentleman who looked as if he preferred to wield fork and knife rather than the sword." He tells his own exploits modestly, though they included a plucky escape from Rastatt; and, after a stay in Switzerland (where he met Wagner, by no means popular among the refugees as "an extremely arrogant, domineering character with whom nobody could long associate"), the sensational rescue of his friend and mentor Kinkel from the prison at Naugard in Pomerania. This incident, drawn out though it is, makes as good reading as—we will not say a chapter of Dumas, but Harrison Ainsworth at his best.

The invincible optimism of political refugees struck Carl Schurz forcibly during his residence in England, where he lived in St. John's Wood, near the Kinkels. He met Mazzini and Kossuth, but does not tell us much that is really new about those well-known figures; and frequented the revolutionary drawing-room of the emotional Baroness von Brüning, who had a self-contained husband of Conservative tendencies. But Carl Schurz came to the conclusion before long that reaction was victorious in Europe all along the line, and resolved to throw in his lot with the United States. He reached that decision while sitting on a bench in Hyde Park, and after an hour perceived a little man on the other end. It was Louis Blanc: "Ah, c'est vous, mon jeune ami! C'est fini, n'est-ce pas? C'est fini!"

We must pass rapidly over Carl Schurz's second and third volumes. Interesting though they are, they would have gained not a little if he had been able to disengage essential events and persons from accidents and unimportant characters in politics and war. Of himself it is enough to say that as a German with an honourable record he soon became a prominent orator in Wisconsin, with its strong German element; and that, on the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, his military experience, small though it was, justified his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers. In both capacities he entered into intimate relations with distinguished men, and his portraits—by far the best features in his volumes—show discrimination. He sets Lincoln and Sumner before us in their habits as they lived; and here is an

admirable sketch of Chase, a great politician marred, as Schurz shrewdly points out, by hunger for the Presidency:—

"His bearing in public gave Chase the appearance of a somewhat cold, haughty, and distant man. Without the least affectation or desire to pose, he was apt to be superbly statuesque. But when in friendly intercourse he opened himself, the real warmth of his nature broke through the icy crust, and one received the impression that his usual reticence arose rather from something like bashful shyness than from a haughty sense of superiority. His dignity of deportment never left him even in his unbending moods, for it was perfectly natural and unconscious. It really belonged to him like the majestic figure that nature had given him. There was something very captivating in the grand simplicity of his character as it revealed itself in his confidences when he imparted them with that almost childlike little lisp in his deep voice, and I can well understand how intimate friends could conceive a sentimental affection for him and preserve it through the changes of time, even when occasionally they ceased to approve his course."

Carl Schurz's chapters on the American Civil War treat battle-fields somewhat in the Tolstoy manner; indeed, he expresses his admiration for that unrivalled analyzer of carnage, with its heroisms and littlenesses. Thus we get vivid passages illustrative of the behaviour of men under fire, and of retreats embittered by cold and hunger. His main object seems to be to defend the "Dutchmen" who fought for the North under his and other commands against charges of giving way to panic; the aliens—to quote Sheil's famous phrase—did not blench. But it is only in details that he modifies generally accepted ideas on the strategy employed by both sides; and, as before, he shines mostly in his portraits. This is how Meade appeared on Cemetery Hill before Gettysburg:—

"It was, if I remember rightly, about 8 o'clock when General Meade quietly appeared on the cemetery, on horseback, accompanied by a staff officer and an orderly. His long-bearded, haggard face, shaded by a black military felt hat the rim of which was turned down, looked careworn and tired, as if he had not slept that night. The spectacles on his nose gave him a somewhat magisterial look. There was nothing in his appearance or his bearing—not a smile nor a sympathetic word addressed to those around him—that might have made the hearts of the soldiers warm up to him, or that called forth a cheer. There was nothing of pose, nothing stagey, about him. His mind was evidently absorbed by a hard problem. But this simple, cold, serious soldier with his business-like air did inspire confidence. The officers and men, as much as was permitted, crowded around and looked up to him with curious eyes, and then turned away, not enthusiastic, but clearly satisfied."

Schurz records an utterance by Sherman which he rightly regards as remarkable and true:—

"There was a difference between Grant's and my way of looking at things. Grant never cared a damn about what was going on behind the enemy's lines, but it often scared me like the devil."

The remainder of Carl Schurz's career hardly calls for protracted comment. He became a Senator at forty, and rose to be Secretary of the Interior in the Hayes Cabinet. But an honourable zeal for Civil Service reform, combined with an idealist passion for opposition, placed him outside the established grooves of party, and he ended as a typical "mug-wump," the terror of Presidents, especially of those who were incautious enough to invite his correspondence. His reminiscences break off in 1869, shortly after his admission to the Senate; but Mr. Frederic Bancroft and Mr. William A. Dunning have summed up the rest of his life, which ended in 1906, with sympathy and ability.

The numerous illustrations included in these volumes are of value, notably those presenting Federal generals; and Carl Schurz himself pervades them in many speaking likenesses.

The French Procession: a Pageant of Great Writers. By Madame Mary Duclaux. (Fisher Unwin.)

MADAME DUCLAUX has, as one would expect, the happy gift of touching criticism with the hues of poetry. She regards the literature of a great nation as a glorious pageant, winding, in its vast succession and continuity, down the tract of time. As she watches from her balcony the French Procession, she finds that

"the throng is too close for me to distinguish every figure; but here and there a wandering gleam of light throws into strong relief some wonderful creature, infinitely French, a marvel in himself, and a compendium of his age. Then here come I with my 'snapshot' and try to take his likeness—the silhouette of a soul as it passes across my field of vision."

This charming fancy undoubtedly gives a colour of coherence to a seemingly miscellaneous collection of reviews of recent works on French literature. But Madame Duclaux omits from her survey so many writers of the highest importance that we really cannot imagine that she ever stepped to her balcony window to gaze down on the procession of the princes of the French world of letters. We have found, however, in her book a unity of conception which is none the worse for being apparently due more to instinct than deliberate design. It is an admirable study of that part of French literature which is bathed in the atmosphere of the *salon*.

We fancy that Madame Duclaux sat in her drawing-room while the Pageant wound by, and sent out invitations for a quiet little supper after the performance. Naturally, Villon and Rabelais did not come: they went straightway to a tavern, and Montaigne, Molière, and La Fontaine followed them. Pascal and Bossuet had something better to do; Corneille did not care to meet Racine; and Chateaubriand would not enter a *salon* where his pride was likely to be wounded by the presence of men superior to him in genius.

In spite of this, Madame Duclaux has succeeded in getting together a delightful company of wits and poets, novelists and savants. Nearly all are distinguished by that fine urbanity which is the mark left by feminine influence on the French mind. It is rather difficult to decide whether the authority which the Frenchwoman has, for at least seven hundred years, exercised over the literature and culture of her country, rests upon her inborn power of intellectual charm, or the gallant temperament of her countrymen. But it seems clear that every period in French history in which she lost her authority was a period of decline in civility, and that every age in which her influence far exceeded the influence ever wielded by the woman of other nations was an age in which the literature and manners of France were an example to Europe. Each movement in literature from which she was excluded is disfigured by pedantry, tastelessness, or exaggeration; each movement in which she was allowed to co-operate is marked by a spirit of measure and refinement.

Madame Duclaux seems to us to appreciate this spirit with a delicacy of taste possessed by no other English critic. She has a woman's quick and intuitive sense of that feminine element in the French genius which the most sympathetic of Englishmen commonly confuse with an urbanity of the Addisonian sort. Matthew Arnold did this; and he was therefore unable to divine the secret of that charm which Racine still exercises over the best minds of his own country. "All that is pure, lucid, measured, simple and yet subtle, rare and exquisite in France," says Madame Duclaux, "radiates round the genius of Racine." She contends, against a recent English critic of French poetry, Mr. J. C. Bailey, that "in Racine we find that accent of high beauty, that lovely charm, which make certain passages of Dante, Virgil, Shakespeare, Milton, fragrant to our memory." And she goes on to cite, among others, that magical line

Le jour n'est pas plus pure que le fond de mon cœur.

The trouble is that many Englishmen read French verse as if it were prose. Even Miss A. Mary F. Robinson once published some lines in French that would not scan; but Madame Duclaux, we are sure, could now correct them.

The Life and Letters of James Wolfe. By Beckles Willson. With Illustrations and Plans. (Heinemann.)

THE occurrence of the 150th anniversary of the capture of Quebec affords an occasion for yet another biography of Wolfe. It is certainly more relevant than the circumstance to which Mr. Beckles Willson gives prominence in his Preface: that he has all his life seemed to know Wolfe personally, and now resides in the home of Wolfe's boyhood. Happily, he has other qualifications for his task than an

early (and not unusual) interest in an heroic life, or even than the possession of an inspiring place of domicile. He has visited almost every scene in which Wolfe moved, in Britain, on the Continent, and in America, and has used great diligence in gathering information and unearthing letters. The new information is small in amount and about trifling things; but the mass of correspondence here for the first time collected is a real enrichment, and makes us all Mr. Willson's debtors. It almost constitutes the book, besides giving its chief value; for the author's own contribution consists, over a great part of the volume, of little more than connecting paragraphs.

These are modestly done, if with no distinction; and although he has a romantic way of referring to Wolfe as "our hero," the book is laudably free from excesses of sentimental writing, whether about our hero or our empire. It is pleasant to be able to say this of Mr. Willson, who has stood conspicuously within the reach of bad example. Some traces of evil communications persist, as where it is assumed that friends of America, like Barré, were "unpatriotic." And there are traces of another sort. Twice within a page is Wolfe called the great protagonist of Montcalm. At p. 275 our hero's hair is "the hirsute adornment with which nature had furnished him"; and the next sentence is even worse. But these are rarities. Rarely, also, does Mr. Willson step into the wide waters of surrounding history; but a mere biographer doing so at all is apt to miss bottom and plunge wildly. Thus we read: "The amount of opposition Pitt had to encounter from the King and the Newcastle cabal was too much for his patriotism—far too much for his pride. He came in in December: he went out in April following." The last clause is very true. Pitt went out in April, when, all attempts to provoke him to resign having failed—even the insulting dismissal of his brother-in-law Temple having had no effect on his tenacity—the King finally commanded him to give up the seals.

Such misleading ways of putting the case are often due, we imagine, less to deficient knowledge than to a sentimental attitude towards certain names and themes: a bias which decides for writers what they shall say, before their knowledge or intelligence has had time to advise. To the same amiable cause we may refer Mr. Willson's reluctance to surrender any part of the Wolfe legend, late or early, especially the Gray's "Elegy" anecdote in its traditional form. He finds it "a most perverse whim on the part of certain recent writers to seek to demolish the authenticity of this anecdote." Perversity is not a characteristic of the writers who have conducted the inquiry, or of those who have accepted the results. Mr. Willson will find in Col. Wood's letters to ourselves on this subject (*Athen.* July 2 and Aug. 6, 1904) the expression of a devout will to believe, limited only by

a respect for evidence. Evidence, also, is against the theory, here resuscitated from the pages of Wright, that the memorial recommending the enlistment of Highland clansmen for service in America emanated from Wolfe. Has Mr. Willson read that paper? It is in Almon, i. 221-3; and bears such strong marks of being the work of another hand and another mind that, but for the military knowledge which it shows, we should give it a transatlantic source. At any rate, the Wolfe hypothesis is excluded by the appended "Note by the author of the preceding," which must have been written in 1763 or later.

Mr. Willson is troubled with fears that he may have done his hero a disservice in the estimation of some by making public so many of his private letters. "No man is at his best in dressing-gown and slippers, and martial heroes are seldom heroic and often not very martial in the intimacy of the family relation," says he. The fears are groundless, and the apology as uncalled for as it is quaint. Wolfe was compact of character and idiosyncrasy, yet the first and last thing to be said about him is that he was all a soldier. He was a soldier in a unique degree. We can think of other famous captains as having conceivably had some other kind of career; but the whole being of Wolfe implies the regiment and the army as a gun suggests battle. From this all his interests derived. Even his belated lessons in dancing were taken because accomplishments were lesser qualifications of the good officer, by which he might serve his king and do honour to the army in times of peace. He disliked the Scotch (with some personal exceptions), and detested the climate of Scotland; but he was happy to be stationed in Glasgow on account of the means of study which the college gave him: he who was already a battered campaigner at twenty-two, and the commanding officer in a disaffected country. His studiousness never impaired the vehemence of his spirit, which took the impression of things vividly, and delivered its word upon them in heat and haste, telling even the Secretary of War that to be insulted (by having some one promoted over his head) was what he would stand from no man. That spontaneous objectivity of his, that confident, eager quality, must have often made him a mark for the dislike or disrespect of the shallow and the safe.

Yet he had a strong reflective vein, almost a metaphysical one; and was forming a mind and a literary faculty which would have rendered his observations, had he lived, of lasting value. Socially he was ever attractive, and his affectionate submission to his parents was as consistent as his fixity in friendship or his loyalty to the honour of arms. His care for his men in time of peace was a novelty in that age; and intrepid as he was, his unwillingness to waste them in action exceeded what some would consider the legitimate

humanity of a commander. On the other hand, the enemy was the enemy for him, and he fought him not only with courage, but also with animosity, as one who had given offence and meant mischief to England. These are some aspects of the character of Wolfe as his letters reveal him; and in the whole book there is nothing which a hero's grandmother would have wished concealed, whatever his maiden aunt thought of it.

But while we thank Mr. Willson for a fuller acquaintance with Wolfe's interesting and engaging personality, we cannot say he has done much for our knowledge of his hero's career on its historical side. This is not owing to the comparatively thin thread of connecting commentary which runs through the book, but is due to the way in which the author has handled his theme at the point where the letters to be inserted become few, and the operations to be described are many and important: namely, at Quebec. The account of the night of September 12-13 is satisfactory, and the story of the battle is told with fullness, animation, and accuracy. Up to that point, however, the account of the Quebec operations shows a lack of control and the influence of an amiable but unnecessary bias. Like others, Mr. Willson is more concerned to shield Wolfe from the suspicion of having judged wrongly, or of not having been the first to judge rightly, than Wolfe himself would have been. Under the influence of this prepossession, he has inserted important documents out of their due order; whereby the time element in the story fails to have its true value; the stages of action are not properly delimited; and perspective and proportion are entirely lost. Though he does not so explicitly assert as Mr. Salmon does that the enterprise of September 13th was but the realization of Wolfe's original plan, he makes it really harder for a reader to penetrate to the "true truth" of the matter, and more effectively belittles (almost eliminates) the merit of the Brigadiers. Thus the production, out of its due order, of Wolfe's letter to Admiral Saunders—following as it does a still more displaced quotation from the Pitt dispatch—conveys powerfully the suggestion that "my own plan," which was "of too desperate a nature to order others to execute," meant some hazardous *coup de main* up the river. We venture to say that there is scarcely a shred of evidence in support of that view; and that all the documents, faithfully and fearlessly produced under their proper dates, would show that Wolfe had still in mind some desperate and decisive general action on the Beauport side and at the crossing of the river Charles. More than this, they would show that when he yielded to the unanimous advice of the Brigadiers that the scene of operations should be transferred to the Upper St. Lawrence, he did so against his own judgment, and the one wish of his heart at that time; and that so far from having then any "original plan," to be applied in these parts, the

decision to make the transference seemed to him the abandonment of every prospect of a worthy achievement, every chance of redeeming his pledges; and that consequently, up till the 9th of September, he was in as deep dejection and as near despair as a brave man could be and still go on. All his words at that time—his dispatch to Lord Barrington not less than his dispatch to Pitt, which filled England with dismay—his letter to his mother not less than his letter to Admiral Saunders, and even some of his messages to the Brigadiers—declare this eloquently, clearly, tragically almost. We do not need the actual phrase to know that he regarded himself as a ruined man. But even the phrase is there.

As little is there any need of apology for a passage in his story which proves him not less a soldier, but only too much a hero. Sickness had been doing its work on a frail and broken body; but still more had the remorseless lapse of time, and his long inability to make any headway against that impassive fortress, fretted his eager soul. And if from the depths of this dejection he plucked a magnificent and heaven-storming courage—if through the blank wall of hopeless impotence he suddenly saw the vista of a splendid and hitherto undreamt-of enterprise—surely it is just in such great reactions of the will against the pressure of circumstance that the spirit of the hero is most signally shown. That final integration of all the strength of the man for one supreme action was a victory so great and rare as to make that on the heights of Quebec seem common by comparison. We count it a fault, therefore, in Mr. Willson, from whom we hoped for a sufficient biography of Wolfe at last, that he has not allowed this to be seen. Nothing wonderful was required of him to do it. He had only to read for himself, to forget what others have written, and to refrain from shuffling the documents.

Home Life in Ireland. By Robert Lynd. Illustrated. (Mills & Boon.)

THIS is a book full of interesting gossip—in the main, too, a very fair book, and written with the laudable object of showing that the differences and contrasts and quarrels of Irishmen are not essential, as resulting from an ineradicable difference of race, but temporary and curable. Mr. Lynd has strong hopes that with the allaying of these causes of dissension the future of Ireland will be different from the past, and that a new patriotism will combine all the forces of the nation into a noble harmony by resolving the present discords. We cannot but sympathize deeply with the author's enthusiasm, and in a country "where the impossible is ever happening, and the inevitable never comes off," any prophecy may come true. In any case the author's efforts are in the right direction, and most of his observations show insight—not the least the remark that every general statement

about Ireland is liable to so many exceptions that it is always true and false at the same time.

This fact cannot but cause wide differences of judgment between equally honest observers. Thus in most of his estimates of classes we agree with Mr. Lynd; regarding the landlords we fancy that he has no great store of knowledge at first hand, and takes his cue from the political press. An experience of fifty years among them might have taught him that the grasping, tyrannous men who watched and confiscated the poor tenant's improvements were a small minority, while the average country gentleman—now, alas! rapidly disappearing—was a charitable, educated man, helping the poor of all creeds, and bringing up children to be public servants of the Empire. The disappearance of this class is reducing most of the country parts to a dead level of ill-educated traders and peasants, so that socially Ireland has receded lamentably in the last fifty years. The change may have been necessary; the poor are now far more easy in circumstances than they have been; the wealth of the country is much more diffused; but till there grows up a new gentry the future of Ireland is not hopeful.

Mr. Lynd, who is an ardent Sinn Féiner, thinks that the first panacea is education in patriotism, and he is probably right, in a very strict use of the word. But there is patriotism which is no virtue, and consists in the concealing of vices and justifying defects; and there is another kind which is described by pulling asunder the syllables of the word. Mr. Lynd's kind seems to be based too exclusively on the resuscitation of the Irish language. But he seems hardly to realize that for the awakening nation a new and difficult language is a heavy burden. We deliberately use the word "new," for such it is to the great body of Irishmen. Walter Scott probably did more than any other man to resuscitate his country. He did it, not by making a fuss about Gaelic, but by writing immortal pictures of Scotland and the Scot in English.

As regards national costume, the resuscitation of the cloak (and nothing else) of Spenser's time would be genuine, but not very decent, though the poet Sophocles is so represented in a splendid statue. The yellow kilt and green coat are only a mongrel Scotch dress, and, so far as we know, there is no real authority for their early use. In any case, the Irishman of a former generation, dressed in the Hanoverian grey swallowtail coat, corduroy knee-breeches, and blue stockings, was far more picturesque than the modern ideal. But these are only externals, here mentioned because too much stress is laid on them by the reformers.

The author is outspoken about some of the defects which at present mar progress in Ireland. The venality of local elections is odious; and the extreme ignorance of decent cooking causes much injury to health. The eager promotion

of tourist traffic is justly recognized by him as an evil; "bringing money into the country" for the benefit of loafers, idlers, and beggars rapidly debauches any population, even such a one as the Irish, who owe their refined manners to the unconscious heredity of an old civilization. With all these judgments we heartily agree. But we wish Mr. Lynd had given us a reference to the text of Aristotle which states that "the end of education was to make men patriots." We have always been taught that the higher Greek education, from Socrates onward, made very bad patriots. Into the grave question of rival religions we cannot enter here.

The last feature we shall notice in this interesting book is the frequency of character-sketches, of types that are common, though admitting many exceptions, and in this the author excels. We can easily imagine him joining that truly patriotic band of playwrights which makes the Abbey Theatre in Dublin a valuable record of modern Irish life.

NEW NOVELS.

The Column of Dust. By Evelyn Underhill. (Methuen & Co.)

THE author of 'The Grey World' again seeks inspiration in a supernatural theme. Her heroine, the manager of a bookselling business, succeeds, by using a magic formula, in summoning a spirit hitherto unacquainted with human life. Instead of mastering the spirit, she is haunted by it, and it employs her senses in satisfying its curiosity. The heroine's next noteworthy adventure is the discovery of the Holy Grail, which she finds in the guardianship of a hermit of the Westmorland hills. Before dying he passes this relic on to her; but she keeps it only a short time. The story on its religious side is simply a glorification of sacrificial love; a more imaginative novelist would have given a less paltry idea of egoism. The weakness of it lies in the fact that the spirit is, in effect, merely a selfish man suffering from amnesia. There is, however, abundance of compensating cleverness. The chapter describing the ceremony of invocation is remarkable.

Little Sister Snow. By the Author of 'The Lady of the Decoration.' Illustrated. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

'THE LADY OF THE DECORATION' had a great success, and the public is likely to acknowledge the charm of the present work. Thanks to a perfect understanding on the author's part of the boundary-line between pathos and tragedy, tenderness and sentimentality, this is, for English readers at all events, an admirable story. The heroine is a Japanese girl who has a passage of arms with an American boy concerning a cat. Afterwards, when her parents have engaged her to a middle-aged Japanese officer, she falls in love with the antagonist of her childhood, and keeps a diary and performs a rite

which shows where her affections lie. Eventually, the diary is destroyed and the effectiveness of the rite deliberately annulled. Pretty coloured pictures in European perspective by a Japanese artist accompany the story, which can easily be read in an hour.

The Beggar in the Heart. By Edith Rickert. (Arnold.)

TO weave a romance round an elderly heroine is a daring enterprise on Miss Rickert's part, but her courage is tempered by a curious reticence as to the exact age of the lady in question, which is throughout alluded to with tantalizing ambiguity. The aforesaid heroine is, as regards her philanthropic and introspective tendencies, of an exceedingly modern type, but possesses, nevertheless, a liberal portion of that sweet unreasonableness which in the fiction of an earlier day generally characterized her class. All these things are against her, yet she undoubtedly achieves some measure of charm and originality. The author seems more at home amongst Bohemians of a mild and cosmopolitan description than with the aristocracy or the slum-dwellers of London; but the story, if not over-probable, is interesting and unusual.

Some Everyday Folk and Dawn. By Miles Franklin. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS tale of life in the country which lies on the Sydney side of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales is crude in conception and treatment, not very well written, but still interesting. It is probably a transcript from life; but that does not prevent it from being, upon the whole, misleading for English readers. The author has a jealous kind of local patriotism, yet her attitude has apparently made it impossible for her to resist the opportunity of drawing a picture of life in an Australian country town in which vulgar, well-fed squalor is the thing most in evidence. The story is permeated, more than any other we have read, with that arrogant and passionately assertive independence, the continued existence of which in Australia is a little puzzling when we remember that it has met with no opposition to stimulate it. The writer's bitterness against men, as men, is not characteristic of Australian women, we think, and, oddly enough, it does not seem to have interfered with her sympathetic attitude towards the ancient pastime of matchmaking. The note of disappointment throughout the book does not detract from its sincerity; it is not a commonplace production.

The Shepherd of the Hills. By Harold Bell Wright. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THIS story of more or less wild life among squatters and small farmers in the mountains belongs to a class now stereo-

typed in America. A dozen years ago, a large proportion of the fiction produced in England was published also in the United States. Now the position is altered. Average English fiction does not go to America at all, but the ordinary run of American novels find publication here. This particular novel, though without any sort of distinction, is interesting, not ill-written, and, with the exception of its concluding chapters (which are of the mechanical order of melodrama), well-planned. It is a partisan presentation of the rival claims of city life and life in the wilds, in which only the advantages of the wilderness and the disadvantages of the city are shown. The central figure is one who flees from fame and high position in the crowded world to a shepherd's hut among mountain pastures.

Surrender. By Rowland Grey. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THIS is a little story of delicate charm, a study in which self-surrender, taking various forms, is the unifying motive. A middle-aged woman is the ostensible heroine of the book. Brian Drysdale, the distinguished young soldier who holds her late-come happiness in his hands, is drawn with considerable skill, and when, at great sacrifice she frees him from a tangle of his own making, he has begun to profit by the brusque home-truths of a former playmate and candid friend. Constantia's individuality and that of an American millionaire make the distinctive success of this amusing novel.

A Damsel who Dared. By Geneviève Irons. (Sands & Co.)

THE divergence of opinion between Anglican and Roman Catholic points of view is dangerous ground for treatment in fiction, but the subject is attractive to many, and a sincere, if unsuccessful attempt has been made here to do justice to both sides. Convent education as it was perhaps thirty years ago is well described, but, though a few such institutions still exist, the majority are more progressive. The villain of the piece is impossible, and a little more reserve in the characters depicted would have been an improvement.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

ONE of the best of Messrs. Black's "Beautiful Books" is *Kashmir*, "described by Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E., painted by Major E. Molyneux, D.S.O." For the majority of readers in England, the order of the title-page might well be reversed, the illustrations coming first, and the letter-press after. So, indeed, the book took shape; for Major Molyneux, having made the sketches, asked Sir Francis to combine with him in its production. The result is very pleasing, and conveys, chiefly by means of the pictures, a faithful representation of characteristic scenes in one of the

most beautiful places in the world. The Kashmiri at any rate has no doubt as to the claims of his valley (the emerald set with pearls) to supreme beauty; for, says he, it is visited by men from every country, and each says that after his native land Kashmir ranks next. Those who know the valley will be charmed with the Major's landscapes, and will not be surprised to hear that he has three times taken the Viceroy's prize for the best sketch or picture painted in India. His treatment of various subjects is at once faithful and artistic: the frontispiece, 'Wild Rhododendrons'; 'The Mouth of the Sind Valley'; 'Kotwal from the Forest above Kangan, Sind Valley' (an admirable example of clean, direct work); 'Spring in Kashmir,' 'In the Forest,' 'The Frozen Lake, Gangabal,' and 'In the Sind Valley' may be cited for special commendation. But all the illustrations (and they number seventy) are good.

Sir Francis Younghusband, who is responsible for the descriptive part of the book, has special qualifications for his task. He is at present the Resident or representative of the Government of India at the Court of the Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu, has seen much, and travelled greatly in and about the Himalaya. Indeed, his first entry to Kashmir by the Zoji La in 1887 was towards the end of his journey from Peking via the Mustagh Pass, 19,000 feet high. Since then he has explored the northern frontier and Hunza Nagar; and conducted a political mission to Chinese Turkestan and the Pamirs; while his work at Lhasa is well known.

His remarks about travel, Srinagar and its neighbourhood, sport, and the people, are worth consideration by intending visitors. But apart from these there is information about the history of Kashmir, its administration, products, manufactures, and developments, of high interest.

The volume is attractively produced, the type is good, and there is an Index; but the map at the end is on too small a scale for comfortable use.

A greater contrast with the charms of Kashmir than is presented by the miserable country west of Quetta, the debatable ground where Persia, Afghanistan, and British India meet, known as Seistan, is hardly possible. Mrs. Edith F. Benn's interesting book *An Overland Trek from India by Side-Saddle, Camel, and Rail; the Record of a Journey from Baluchistan to Europe* (Longmans & Co.), fully warrants these remarks; it is a faithful account of a journey often far too rough for a lady, and still less suited for a child. Nowadays travelling is easier, for the railway from Quetta to Nushki is open, and comfortable rest-houses are provided at every stage. "Seven years," we are told, "have elapsed since the first part of the journey—as far as Seistan—was undertaken, and four years since it was finally completed." So, though the account is not up to date, it has the special importance of recording the state of affairs at and around Seistan before the consulate was built and the telegraph laid from Mashhad (Meshed) and Quetta, and when Russian influence was strenuously exerted to the detriment of that of the Government of India, a situation happily no longer so strained, though naturally competition for trade must continue.

Major R. A. E. Benn, of the Indian Political Department, was in September, 1900, appointed British Consul in Seistan, and desired to join via India in order to collect a suitable office establishment. Accompanied by his wife and daughter, a

child two years old, he made his way to Quetta, whence he had to march some six hundred miles to Nasratabad, the capital of Seistan. Naturally the child fell ill, and had to be taken back and sent to England; but the parents, after many hardships, completed the journey. A day's experience may be quoted as a sample of the trials of the route:—

"My husband was very unwell. In the middle of the night sudden gusts of wind arose and nearly tore the tent-pegs from the ground, and by morning the tent floor was under water....Of course our boots and shoes, which had been left on the floor over-night, were wet through....We could not get a fire lit for some time, as all the wood was wet. At last we got a cup of tea made from smoky water which had not boiled, and some damp toast. We rode off in the pouring rain."

En route they met their camels trying to get rid of their burdens; the leading camel had fallen, and so hurt himself that he had to be shot. At length most of the servants straggled into the camping-ground in woeful plight. The *thana* (shelter)

"was a filthy mud hovel, with no window or fireplace. We could just stand upright in it....We woke very stiff next morning from sleeping on the uneven mud floor. As the ground was deep in snow we had to halt a day here. None of the servants had any food or bedding."

This reads as if the travellers were not masters of the art of foreseeing difficulties and making suitable provision.

In due course Nasratabad was reached, and the British flag raised on the Consulate grounds, a bare plain with a few mud buildings on it—a desolate spot where the party dwelt for two and a half years. Then came "one of the happiest days of my life," when, on June 8th, 1903, Major Benn and his wife rode for the last time through the Consulate gates. The journey to England was made by Birjand and Mashhad to Askabad, the Russian frontier station. Thence they travelled by train and boat, passing through Constantinople, Belgrade, Buda-Pesth, Dresden, and Flushing.

Besides the descriptions of travel there are good chapters on 'The Seistan Question,' 'Our Russian Friends,' 'The Customs Officials,' and so on; there are eighty illustrations (chiefly from photographs by Major Benn), a map, and an Index.

China. By Mortimer Menpes. Text by Sir Henry Arthur Blake. (A. & C. Black.)—Sir Henry Blake does not profess to do more than sketch lightly some of the prominent features of Chinese life, and excuses himself from a deeper study on the ground that the subject is too vast for minute treatment. The figures that he quotes are such as to justify his plea.

To one treating China after this manner the themes most likely to attract are the manners and customs of the people, especially in relation to the women of the empire; and in connexion with this part of his subject, Sir Henry enjoyed the advantage of Lady Blake's acquaintance with numberless ladies in different parts of the country, where her name has been most gratefully associated in the minds of native ladies with her crusade against foot-binding. Marriage customs naturally attracted her attention. One lurid instance Sir Henry narrates which illustrates the well-known fact that bride and bridegroom remain complete strangers to one another before the marriage ceremony.

"A son and daughter of two wealthy families were married. At the conclusion of the first evening's ceremonies, the bride and bridegroom

retired to their apartments.....Some time after they had retired, hearing a noise overhead, the bridegroom got up, and putting on his red bridal dress he lit a candle and went up to the loft. There he found a robber.....who, seeing himself detected, after a short struggle plunged a knife into the bridegroom and killed him. He then assumed the bridegroom's dress, and, taking the candle in his hand, he boldly went down to the chamber where the bride awaited the return of her husband. As Chinese brides do not see their husbands before marriage, and as she was somewhat agitated, she did not perceive that the robber was not her newly married spouse. He told her that he had found that a robber had entered the house, but had made his escape on his appearance. He then said that as there were robbers, the bride had better hand her jewels to him, and he would take them to his father's apartments.....This she did, handing over to him the value of several thousand taels. The robber walked out, and the jewels disappeared."

The story goes on to relate that by the use of judicial torture the culprit was discovered and justice done.

The severity of punishments is another topic on which the text enlarges, and certainly some instances quoted are not to be surpassed in horror.

Sir Henry Blake's position as Governor of Hong-Kong brought him into close relationship with the Canton officials from the Viceroy downwards, and he has many dark episodes to relate respecting them. Corruption prevails on all hands, and nothing can be said in extenuation of the brutality of the punishments inflicted often on innocent persons. Money guides the course of litigation, and the tortures inflicted on unwilling or ignorant witnesses are a disgrace to humanity. Sir Henry's evidence on this point furnishes an additional reason why the system of extra-territoriality at present in vogue in China should be maintained. A sufficient answer to the opponents of this right is that as soon as the Chinese Government can show that their legal procedure is in consonance with European ideas their claims for the abolition of special privileges will be listened to. The Chinese are never tired of bringing forward the case of the Japanese, who made a claim for the right of jurisdiction over foreigners resident in their country, and had their claim allowed. But the Japanese were able to show that they complied in full with the conditions proposed by foreign Governments.

The writer is not unmindful of the brighter aspect of the country. He discusses pleasantly and well the every-day life of the nation, and describes at length the competitive-examination system, now fast disappearing, and the quaint family customs. The illustrations are excellent.

We agree with Miss E. G. Kemp, the author of *The Face of China* (Chatto & Windus) in attributing to the Chinese a power of throwing a glamour over themselves and their surroundings when in the presence of foreigners. By the exercise of a certain aloofness and dignified restraint those of rank and position succeed in inspiring foreigners with respect and almost deference. This probably was more marked forty or fifty years ago than at the present time. Miss Kemp's visits to China took place in 1893-4 and 1907-8. On the first occasion she spent a year at a medical mission at Taiyuan Fu, and on the second she travelled through the provinces of Shantung, Chili, Hupei, Sze-chûan, and Yunnan. She has little to tell us of her hospital experiences, though she relates one remark connected with them. "We found," she writes,

"a good mission hospital out there [Tsoping], where we heard astonishing stories of the recuperative powers of the Chinese. The Scotch doctor said that when he told them to his friends at home, one would remark, 'I am not a bad liar myself, but I would not dare to go so far as that.'"

Miss Kemp adds, "My own experience at a hospital in China makes me think that it is impossible to beat the reality, no matter how exaggerated the story sounds."

The districts traversed by Miss Kemp are now well-trodden ground, and the chief interest in her book, as a book of travel, consists in the change in the face of the country which took place between her two visits. In 1893 Peking could be approached only by the infamous roads peculiar to the country; and the journey from Peking to Hankow had to be made either in the native carts of the country, or by sea to Shanghai, and onwards up the Yangtze. Now in little more than four hours the traveller is carried from Taku to Peking, and the seven hundred miles which separate Peking and Hankow take about forty hours, including the crossing of the Yellow River, which is nearly two miles in breadth. When the native method of crossing rivers is recollected, one must recognize that travellers in China owe a debt of deep gratitude to the makers of railways. This is what Miss Kemp says of the method of crossing rivers in Western China:—

"The dangers of the road are numerous, and crossing the rivers is often a very perilous proceeding; sometimes it is possible to ford them, but the river beds are so changeable that it is usually necessary to have the guidance of experienced men. Sometimes we had to be carried across on men's backs, and it is not altogether a pleasant experience, to cling on to a bare, greasy back in a kneeling position, with your arms round a most unwashed neck!"

A change which is less conspicuous than in railways concerns education. In all the large cities in the Empire colleges and schools after Western models have been introduced. Even in the capital of the extreme western province of Yunnan, Miss Kemp found "new schools, barracks, a mint, and a railway station....not to mention street lamps, and foreign-looking police, a French Hospital, and a French post office." As is well known, the French have been pushing their way in this province for some years, with the intention of connecting it with their possessions in Tongking. French methods, however, are not to the liking of the Chinese, and the reforms have fallen short of expectations. A railway station exists at Yunnan Fu, but no railway, the explanation of this particular breakdown being that the country through which the line is to pass is so unhealthy that the engineers who have undertaken the work have either died from malarial fever, or been invalidated from their posts.

Upon the whole, Miss Kemp has produced a brightly written book of sprightly adventure, the pages of which are, however, disfigured by slovenly English and inaccuracy as to facts. For example, the assertion that the signboards which swing in the streets of native cities are to be read from bottom to top is in direct contradiction to fact. The illustrations are useful and good of their kind.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE recent election of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson to a Professorship of Military History in the University of Oxford was a happy choice, and formed the subject of wide concurrence of opinion. Now that the Universities are to use their Volunteers less for prize shooting than the more fruitful purpose of training the officers of the Territorial Army, such teaching as the Professor's lectures are likely to afford will be fitting to the office: no chair could be better filled. It does not follow from our congratulations that there is an equal unanimity in regard

to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's doctrine. The spirit and intention of his own cultivation of military science are universally thought admirable, but there is divergence of view when we come to examples and to detail. His new book, *Britain at Bay* (Constable & Co.), raises a question by its title. The author, we feel sure, means it as we read it—in the present tense, chiefly as regards preparation for a possible future situation. But newspapers may be apt to quote the title with a cruder interpretation of the present tense, and to treat it as shorthand for the contents, without inducing their readers to master all the chapters. The situation properly represented by the words "at bay" is one which our fleet has always existed to prevent, or meet. For decades, if not for centuries, the scale of the British Navy has been intended to guard against obvious coalitions, and to make alliances probable.

A great deal of Mr. Wilkinson's present volume is polemical, and not easily to be criticized with brevity. Some years ago his teaching seemed temporarily to point towards an alliance with Germany, or "the Central Powers." He now accepts the easier relations obtained with our nearest, and geographically most dangerous, neighbour, and finds peril in the growth of the German fleet. He is naturally led to point out that Russia is helpless, and that in matters where Germany and Austria are likely to act together, "the triple entente" means, for fighting purposes, the French army and the British fleet. He assumes the superiority of the German army to the French, which, except as regards numbers, is, of course, a pure assumption; and he condemns upon other reasonable grounds the recent foreign policy supported by both political parties in our State. Separating himself from most of those who share his views on military and naval questions, Mr. Wilkinson regrets that Sir Edward Grey and other Liberal statesmen—including some who are looked upon as fiercely opposed to "Militarism"—proclaim the doctrine of "supremacy" of the British fleet. He finds that it is exactly this supremacy which the German Empire cannot accept—still less consecrate, by an agreement for the limitation of naval armaments. This being so, no student can deny the possible risk of an eventual conflict, more likely perhaps to take the form of diplomatic pressure, in view of material results, applied when we are engaged elsewhere.

The practical proposals of Mr. Wilkinson are another matter, and while we shall be excused from entering upon these, we even avoid following him upon a field more easy for ourselves, namely, his views upon party government. The worst of it is that, however dead the party system, and even Parliamentary government itself may be killed in argument, neither party nor Parliament will be destroyed in practice. France, too, applies Parliamentary government in the most extreme form to military matters; yet, by universal admission, the French army has improved, and is admirable, under a system theoretically indefensible. On the other hand, the form of the French Government has been detrimental to the navy, as has to armies monarchic government in Russia, and recently, perhaps, in Germany. After all, as Mr. Wilkinson knows and writes, war depends on men. Conduct of war by the Whig oligarchy led to the worst results under the younger Pitt, as it had occasionally to the best under Pitt the elder.

One or two historical allusions suggest a doubt. Mr. Wilkinson shows in a later

passage that he is well acquainted with the facts of 1859, which forms an additional reason for regret that at the beginning of his book, writing about Germany and ourselves, he says: "There has been no such challenge these hundred years." Reference to authorities of the day will show that the momentary superiority of the French over the British fleet, known to the Cabinet in one month of 1859, was accompanied by language and official attitude more clearly indicative of challenge than is that of even the Kaiser's speeches, unwise as many in both countries think them. We are also inclined to doubt whether, as the author seems to suggest, Germany "is better organized for war" than Japan was when Russia provoked her to the struggle.

We agree, however, that Germany is powerful and "pushful" enough to make it idle for us to insist, given our magnificent geographical position, on sea-supremacy, without a strenuous effort towards improved efficiency in administration.

THE PEACE OF AMIENS and that of 1814 were both followed by a rush of middle-class Britons to Paris. Fashionable Whigs had not in all cases waited for the conclusion of war against their friend—"the monster" of the British public—to visit parts of Europe which were virtually his. There were many in London society who knew the brothers and sisters of Napoleon; but to the ordinary elector the Continent had been sealed for so many years before the spring of 1814 that he found Picardy more strange than we find South America.

Paris in 1814, from the Journal of Dr. William Roots, is edited by Sir Henry Ogle, and published by Messrs. Reid & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is illustrated with quaint drawings of high interest from the hand of Dr. Roots. The real value of the volume lies, however, in the revelation it affords of the frame of mind (or shall we say, the not unnatural stupidity and ignorance?) of the ordinary Briton of the period before Waterloo, in reference to Continental affairs. We had been cut off by war as completely as the Russians in our time were cut off from the Japanese by prejudice, and peace was needed in the one case, as in the other war, to restore sanity. The editor follows his author in taking at its face value the attitude towards "the English" of Louis XVIII. The truth, as we now know, was the exact opposite, and the secret correspondence of that king with Metternich shows that he was convinced that Castlereagh was his enemy, though Castlereagh's ambassador, Wellington, was his friend. *The Athenæum* has already commented upon the difference between the surface policy and the real opinion and action of Castlereagh and the Cabinet. Dr. Roots, good simple Briton, does not seem to have suspected satire when the officer commanding the *gendarmérie*, at the review of Napoleon's army by the fat King in his "calash," cried out, "Passez... les Anglais toujours," and allowed the Roots family in their fly to use the road reserved for the "Royal family and ambassadors." Dr. Roots notes that the King, "though not boisterously received by the troops," who could not be got to say "Vive le Roi," was not much groaned at; "they did not show marks of great dissatisfaction." Strong language was reserved, like everything else in Paris, for the use of Britons. Our diarist calls Napoleon by the usual crude appellations of the period; alludes, with scant politeness towards the Austrian ally, to the son of the Empress Marie Louise as "the little imp," and is happy only with the Royal Family and the King, "pointed in his saluta-

tion to the English." "If ever a man had a grateful heart, he seems to possess one of the best description."

The visitors had the opportunity of seeing all the art treasures of Europe, collected in one town, until the episode with the Highlanders after Waterloo. In "the Luxembourg" Dr. Roots "felt nettled" when the picture of an English frigate striking to the French was pointed out, and "said we had completely wiped that away at Trafalgar. The man with a low bow walked on; I felt... an inclination to cut the picture to pieces, but reflected on it afterwards," and came to his right mind. At the Invalides "the old veterans who sat smoking their pipes" were to him "old vagabonds, formerly the brigands and murderers under their banditti captain... Bonaparte." Dr. Roots was, in fact, well aware of "all the national hatred that I bear against these people,"—"the frogs," and all in Europe who followed the "Imperial rascal." We note that the only drunken man he saw in France was his driver, who "began to speak to me in Latin," from which it is clear that in 1814, as now, unfrocked priests took to driving cabs in Paris. The isolation of England is illustrated by "we saw the Angora cats for the first time with a bushy tail." Little in France pleased Dr. Roots. The French wines were "so thin" that he "drank a bottle without any unpleasant effect... an Englishman finds a difficulty in making himself drunk without the aid of their beautiful brandy." Cognac is praised in many passages. There is one other exception to the general condemnation. By the side of Versailles, "Hampton Court is very paltry." But the diarist afterwards added a foot-note to explain that George IV.'s restoration of Windsor Castle had upset the primacy of his judgment on Versailles.

The book of Dr. Roots reviewed above contains, of course, the statement that the most damning of all the crimes of Napoleon "and his murderous crew" was the execution of the Duc d'Enghien. The third volume of Prince Murat's *Lettres et Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de Joachim Murat* deals with the events of 1804-5 and Murat's government of Paris, of which the execution forms the principal incident. Published like its predecessors by Plon, it has the advantage of notes by the same editor whose work we praised in the notice of the first volume (June 20th, 1908). In our notice of the second (January 30th, 1909) we expressed disappointment at the want of interesting matter, and this applies also to the present issue. We wait eagerly, but shall, we fear, have to wait for a long time, for the appearance of the last volumes among the many yet to come. The year 1814 is that which will yield the harvest. There is hope that the publication, by Signor Gallavresi at Milan, of dispatches from Lord William Bentinck previously unknown, may be followed by that of Bentinck's journal still in the possession of the Duke of Portland. Prince Murat possesses unpublished documents exchanged between Murat and Lord William Bentinck, of which there has hitherto been no trace, and it is to be regretted that our policy of 1814 is still to be gathered only from such prejudiced sources as the police records of Vienna and Turin. With the exception of the dispatches copied at Welbeck by Signor Gallavresi, of which but three have as yet been printed by him, we have only the copies made by those who obtained surreptitious access to secret documents. In the meantime we have to be content with foreign and partial publications.

In the exercise of his delegated powers,

Murat showed a close imitation of the autocratic methods of his brother-in-law and master. He brought down upon himself some of the most severe rebukes ever administered even by Napoleon. In letters of four or five lines Murat was morally kicked, but with forms of introductory and valedictory politeness showing the intention of Napoleon to confer on him that kingly crown for which Caroline Murat was pining, without patience. The letters of Napoleon, however disagreeable, all began "Monsieur mon beau-frère et cousin." They end "Sur ce, je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait en sa sainte et digne garde."

Neither Murat nor his wife ever had the faintest regard to truth. The repeated attempts of both to exculpate Murat from the charge of having played a leading part in the shooting of the Duc d'Enghien were better founded than were many of their joint assertions of opinions profitable at any particular moment. The shooting of the royal prince was far more defensible from the point of view of Bonaparte—given the undoubted complicity of the royal family in assassination plots directed against himself—than historians until recently had the knowledge necessary to admit. Murat's part was that of a subordinate, and the interest of the volume before us suffers from the amount of space which Murat's share in the incident occupies. We already knew Bonaparte's satirical account of Murat's letter to himself offering to retire to his native mountains, so that the political police might freely circulate the story "that Madame Bonaparte threw herself at your feet to pray for the pardon of the Duc d'Enghien." The volume contains the speech of Murat to the Senate on his nomination to the dignity of Grand Admiral of France. There follows a letter from Madame Murat showing that the new admiral took his maritime functions seriously, and had gone on board the squadron at Toulon with the intention of "seizing the first opportunity of distinguishing himself." It was not as a sailor, but as a general of cavalry, that he succeeded.

The lack of an Index will prevent many from making full use of a book intended rather for consultation than perusal. There is a list of those to whom the letters are addressed. What would be better would be a biographical index of all those named in the letters, such as would allow inquirers to follow the clues to historical secrets afforded by such names as those of Hamelin and Casabianca. Both these families "knew too much," and were feared by Murat, by Joséphine, and by Madame Mère as greatly as they were detested by Napoleon.

MORE interesting than the second and third volumes of Prince Murat's collection of documents and letters, and far more useful to the historian on account of the admirable Index to each volume, is *Commandant Weil's Joachim Murat: La Dernière Année de Règne*, of which the third volume reaches us from Fontemoing of Paris, while the fourth is to follow in this month.

On May 29th of the present year, in an article on "The School of Metternich," we drew the moral from our own review (December 19th, 1908) of the first volume of this work by the learned and painstaking author. The continuation of his concordance, in which are brought together the rich materials of all the secret archives, confirms the impression gathered from the two previous volumes and from his pamphlet published at Turin. The story is taken up on the night of the 26th of February, 1815, when Napoleon sailed for Antibes, and the arrival of the news in Italy on the 28th.

Murat received at his Court of Naples, where he was entertaining the Princess of Wales, the Emperor's mother, who arrived on the 4th of March on board "a British brig placed at her service by Col. Campbell." Sir Neil Campbell, the British Commissioner, supposed by our representatives in Italy (Mr. Cooke, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was at Rome, and Lord Burghersh, Minister in Tuscany) to be "in charge" of Napoleon, had already shown equal civility, if not in that case affection, to the lovely Pauline, who, however, on her debarkation in Italy had promptly been arrested by a less sentimental Austrian. "Burghersh," as our author writes,

"was all the more astonished that he received almost exactly at the same moment both the news of Bonaparte's *evacuation* and a dispatch from Campbell, dated Leghorn, February 26th., in which Campbell told him that, everything pointing to Napoleon's intention of quitting Elba,..... he had given to Capt. Adye orders to fire upon the ship carrying Napoleon, as on a pirate."

Following the bolder line as to British and Austrian secret policy which the pamphlet of Signor Gallavresi justifies, Commandant Weil expresses his belief that the French Government, like Campbell and most of the British representatives, had expected Napoleon to land in Italy, while "Metternich, on the contrary, believed and hoped that he would try to 'go straight to Paris.'"

Carrying the history, in this third volume, up to the fighting on the Po between Murat and the Austrians and the beginning of Murat's retreat, Commandant Weil gives in much detail the reports of Bentinck's agents, and accompanies these by a commentary on the changing phases of Bentinck's policy. Sir John Dalrymple was virtually attached by Lord William to Murat, with whom he remained during the battles with the Austrians, to the disgust of Metternich. The latter, as well as Lord Castlereagh, had just recommenced negotiations with Murat, from which the sanguine nature of the Gascon King had expected the crown of Italy. Castlereagh had directed Bentinck to hand over to Sardinia the city and territories of Genoa, which his Anglo-Sicilian force had conquered, and of which he was in command, and to reserve from any agreement the dominions of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. But Murat's chance of saving his throne stood high. Within a week, the scene had shifted. Alexander of Russia, after giving to Napoleon an encouragement of which the clearest trace is to be found in the letters of Queen Hortense published last year in the Nesselrode papers, had, partially at least, thrown in his lot with his allies of 1814, and Murat's denunciation of the allied proclamation against Napoleon was the immediate cause of his downfall. So clear was Murat's sudden change of outward attitude from the pro-Austrian and anti-Bonaparte declarations made through Napoleon's sister, the Queen of Naples, at the moment of the descent on France, that Bentinck, though deeply committed to the Italian cause, declared war without waiting for the dispatches directing him to adopt that course.

Our admiration for the patient historical work of Commandant Weil is deepened by the issue of each successive volume.

MESSRS. LLOYD have begun a new sixpenny Dickens in paper with *A Tale of Two Cities*. It is described on the title-page as "with the original illustrations," which is hardly accurate. The pictures are those done by F. Barnard for "The Household Edition," which has been for some time out of print, and the double columns of that edition are followed. Barnard's work is

little known in comparison with that of Phiz, and we are pleased to see it made available at a cheap price.

Cassell's Atlas, by J. G. Bartholomew (Cassell & Co.), is calculated to meet the requirements of the general public. Its 88 maps are beautifully engraved, tastefully printed in colours, and accompanied by a copious Index. Railways, and steamer and caravan routes, are shown, and (quite a novelty in a modern atlas) there is a 'Road Map' of the British Isles, which cyclists and motorists may consult with interest. The maps, with a few exceptions, represent the present state of our knowledge. This, however, can hardly be said with reference to the delineation of the various levels, which is not uncommon in the case of British maps. The intelligible system of illustrating the elevation of the land by means of coloured hypsometrical maps, is utilized in twelve instances; but although there are maps of this kind of the Alps, the United States, South America, and a few other countries, the British Isles are not included among them. Britain is represented by thirteen maps, but only four among them show the hills, and this in a feeble manner. We are aware, of course, that the combination of physical and political features in one map may lead to obscurity, and that the duplication of maps, showing physical and political features separately, is generally impracticable on account of the expense.

Greece in Evolution is the title chosen for an English translation of a volume of essays in French by distinguished men, connected for the most part with Hellenic studies in Paris. The essay by M. Diehl on the services of the Greek Church and Ecumenic Patriarchate to the cause of Hellenism is that which was noted as specially important in 'La Grèce.' Among the essayists, M. Henry Houssaye, M. Théodore Reinach, and M. Jean Psichari are perhaps the best known in England, though M. Gaston Deschamps habitually charms many readers on this side of the Channel. M. Deschamps writes on Hellenism outside the narrow boundaries of the Greek kingdom, and especially on the coast of Turkish Asia. He quotes from Capo d'Istria this truth: "The Greek nation is composed of those who, since the conquest of Constantinople, have not ceased to profess the Orthodox religion," and "to speak the language of their fathers." The foundation of the French School at Athens by a royal decree of 1846 has now been imitated by other European nations. Keen rivalry in antiquarian research between Britons, Germans, Italians, and French is daily causing increase of interest in Asia Minor and in Crete. We note a revival of historic and artistic Hellenism, more likely to endure than were earlier manifestations in the eighteenth century, and in the period which followed the conclusion of the Greek war of independence. Another public, powerfully represented in the Church of England, is more concerned with the history and development of the Eastern Church, and no one who has followed recent conferences of Anglican divines from all parts of the English-speaking world can fail to recognize the vitality of the impulse towards either reunion or close federation between Catholic churches outside the Roman fold. Even the thirteen bearers of great historic ecclesiastical titles who sit round the table of the Holy Synod of the Phanar—his Holiness the Ecumenic Patriarch and the twelve Metropolitans—are moving with the times. Consulted lately on the desire of some "Young

Turks" to propose in the Turkish Parliament the adoption of a modern calendar, the Very Holy Father and the Metropolitans did not meet by blank refusal the proposal to change a system deeply connected with the history of the Greek Church. On the contrary, they saw their way to separate the calendar of the Church from the official calendar, and offered to oppose no resistance to the change if they might continue to respect the traditions of the people by the optional use of Old Style. We again commend M. Diehl's essay on 'The Greek Church and Hellenism.' The volume is edited by Mr. G. F. Abbott, well translated, and published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Toil of Men. By Israel Querido. (Methuen & Co.)—This able translation of a consecutive series of pictures drawn from Dutch peasant life is divided into four sections, each representing a season, and the work it brings in field and market-garden. It opens with a wintry scene, and closes upon an autumnal one, leaving the reader with an impression of toil almost inhumanly arduous, of piteous insensate struggle for mere existence; but, above all, with a vivid realization of unspeakable grossness and brutality. It would be impossible to conceive any idea of an existence so degraded in its squalor, mental, moral, and physical. If this is a true picture, the country folk of Zola show as comparatively idyllic figures beside the agricultural classes of Holland, whose sole claim to respect would seem to rest on a huge capacity for work. Throughout nearly four hundred closely-printed pages we can find but one sympathetic human touch, to wit the love of a poacher for his crippled child. At the same time, in striking contrast with the deplorable human element is the beauty of the setting.

THE cards and calendars published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons are amongst the welcome heralds of the Christmas season. The feature of this year is the attachment of one or more diminutive gilded bells—a pretty idea, gracefully carried out, but one which might easily be overdone. The artistic work of the firm shows to advantage in the reproductions of royal cards, and a tempting display is made specially for the juveniles. We have already had occasion to commend Messrs. Tuck's puzzle picture cards. Amongst other novelties are inexpensive packets of ingenious figures which climb ropes with degrees of agility varying with the skill of each small manipulator, menageries made to stand or rock to order, and a variety of developments of the alphabetical kind. There is still much room for improvement on the literary side of the Christmas greeting, which lags behind the degree of pictorial excellence attained.

MSS. OF MEREDITH'S NOVELS.

It may be of interest to the readers of *The Athenæum* to learn that three of the most interesting MSS. of George Meredith have been purchased by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for eight hundred pounds. The manuscripts are 'Diana of the Crossways,' 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta,' and 'The Amazing Marriage.'

These manuscripts were given many years ago by Meredith to Frank Cole, his gardener for thirty years, who lived in close communion with his distinguished master, admired and loved him, and who always calls him "the master" with infinite respect

and reverence. George Meredith gave these MSS. to him with the intention, no doubt, that he should benefit by them financially at his death, as he particularly notifies in his will that to Frank Cole he had left "adequate provision" instead of the conventional legacy of money.

With the cordiality of a great nature whose dominant philosophical note was his profound and sympathetic knowledge and understanding of the democracy, Meredith treated his servant as a friend, and the communion between the man of exceptional mental gifts and the one of devoted heart seems to have been ideal. Meredith made a present of each of his volumes to Frank Cole, and on the fly-leaf of 'Harry Richmond,' in his own handwriting, and signed, are the following fine and significant words: "Frank Cole, from his friend, George Meredith—A good servant cancels the name of Master. Dec. 19th, 1897."

In a testimonial letter written autographically by Meredith in February, 1900, for Mr. Cole's son, he says:—

"His father has been in my service 21 years. I have had the experience that no more treasurable servant exists. As the father has been, I believe the son will be. GEORGE MEREDITH."

The MSS. have been most interesting to handle and ponder over. Naturally, after the lapse of so many years, they were in a more or less time-worn and disorderly state. But order has been evolved out of the somewhat chaotic condition of things, and the MSS. are approximately perfect with the exception of 'The Amazing Marriage,' which is lacking in the first eight chapters. This may be due to the fact that Meredith began numbering the pages of chap. ix. from 1 onwards, and in a fit of absent-mindedness, or owing to failing sight, believed the whole MS. was intact when he handed it over to Cole. The latter believes the missing chapters were destroyed, as they are nowhere to be found. It appears that Meredith was in the habit of destroying a great deal of his work which he looked upon as unsatisfactory to himself, or inferior to the rest. He was also in the habit, as Cole asserts, of converting many written pages into spills for lighting his pipe! Thus genius does not always put a value upon its own work, and destroys what its admirers would give much to possess.

I trust these few remarks will not be considered as possessing no interest to lovers of literature.

ONE WHO REPAIRED AND PUT IN ORDER THE THREE MSS.

COMMERCIAL CRITICISM.

The *Westminster Gazette* will have the sympathy of all critics worthy of the name in its controversy with Mr. George Edwardes. The encroachments of the commercial spirit on the rights of honest comment are, as a rule, ingeniously veiled, but in this case there is a frank and noteworthy exhibition of the claims of the advertiser.

It appears that the musical critic of *The Westminster Gazette* made what is called "the book" of 'The Dollar Princess' the subject of unfavourable comment. The "musical play" in question is produced by Mr. George Edwardes, and, objecting to the comment, he wrote:—

"It appears to me to be an anomaly to advertise in one column and to be attacked in another."

After this came the announcement:—

"I have instructed the managers of my various theatres to withdraw my advertisements and to cease my connexion with your journal, as it has now become a menace to me."

Cause and effect are here so conjoined that there can be no doubt about the case. A suitable motto for Mr. George Edwardes would be that altered commonplace at the end of 'The Castle Spectre' which, says Forster in his 'Life of Dickens,' was made to read: "And give us your applause, for that is always just."

Attempts to interfere with criticism have been made before, and have, we are glad to say, generally proved abortive. If unfairness is alleged, legal remedies are open, a fact which is sufficiently notorious to the present age. The serious thing is the state of journalism as revealed by Mr. Edwardes's apparent expectation that the presence of his advertisements in a paper would lead to his protection from criticism of which he does not approve. The obvious deduction is that some present-day critics and newspapers are not unwilling to arrange "good notices" in return for good money in the shape of advertisements.

The idea that the price of a ticket or of admission to any show is equivalent to a notice in a reputable paper is ludicrous, but appears to be frequently entertained. If it were to be established (which is hardly likely), it would be advisable for all critics to purchase their tickets, as ordinary members of the public do.

Every play or book produced must stand the "menace" of public opinion. It is not difficult to deduce from former cases that what has been called "the conspiracy of silence" on the part of critics would be decidedly disagreeable to the theatres—worse even than the dangers of independent judgment. The professional critic is entitled, by his experience and gifts of discrimination, to assist in the formation of public opinion. Being fallible, he is not always correct in his views; but he is far more likely to be correct than the writer whose opinions are virtually bought before they are uttered.

This sort of "criticism" would not pass muster at all if the public were aware of arrangements which are kept secret. If it is to pass muster, it should openly be ranked with those ingenious and roseate accounts of the eminent known as personal interviews. But even this would hardly be fair, for the eminent have a less exalted idea of their own virtues than managers have of their own plays.

The forces of trade and commerce at the present day are formidable, and daily encroaching on ground which does not belong to them. But the courage to resist such attacks cannot, we hope and believe, bring loss in the long run; it will rather secure the confidence of the readers who are most worth having, and a steady reputation which is of more value than the fluctuating favours of the commercial world. R.

DR. JOHNSON AND CHARLES JENNENS.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

PERHAPS the following anecdote regarding Dr. Johnson's literary duel with the eccentric millionaire Charles Jennens, of Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, may interest your readers.

It has been preserved in my family, as my maternal grandfather Joseph Guest was descended from Henry Guest of Kinver, Worcestershire, 1740, who married the granddaughter of Humphrey Jennens of Erdington Hall, Warwickshire. This Humphrey was grandfather to Charles Jennens, Dr. Johnson's antagonist, and was called "Humphrey the Merry" from

his convivial habits and jovial nature. He was the friend and boon companion of Sir Charles Sedley, the gay courtier, wit, and poet who lived during the reign of Charles II., and many anecdotes are extant describing the practical jokes perpetrated by Sedley when visiting Erdington Hall. My family possesses a fine old oil portrait of Humphrey, which was given by him to his daughter Elizabeth Jennens.

Charles Jennens was nicknamed "Solyman the Magnificent," and he received that name from Dr. Johnson. He was a remarkable man, noted for his literary, musical, and artistic tastes; but most of all for his intense vanity and love of display, for he rarely walked out unless attended by a retinue of servants. He lived in princely state at his fine country mansion Gopsall Hall, and was the patron and friend of Handel, for whom he wrote the libretto for 'The Messiah.' When that fine work was first performed, Jennens was present, and pronounced it a failure. A man with such exalted notions of his own ability as a critic was not afraid to attack even Dr. Johnson. In his controversy, however, with that learned man regarding the merits of Shakespeare, he was ignominiously defeated. I am not quite sure, but I think Jennens began to publish a new edition of Shakespeare.

The origin of Charles Jennens's nickname is as follows. Johnson had been showing Jennens's article on Shakespeare to a friend, and the latter asked: "Who is this conceited gentleman who lays down the law so dogmatically?" The Doctor replied: "A vain fool, crazed by his wealth, who, were he in heaven, would criticize the Lord Almighty; who lives surrounded by all the luxuries of an Eastern potentate—verily! an English 'Solyman the Magnificent'; who never walks abroad without a train of footmen at his heels, and, like Wolsey, with a scented sponge 'neath his nose, lest the breath of the vulgar herd should contaminate his sacred person." The story got afloat, and ever afterwards Jennens was called the "Gopsall Solyman the Magnificent."

This Jennens was descended from an ancient family of Danish origin, and was very proud of his heraldic device, the three sable plummets, emblems of prudence. Johnson is said to have described his writings as "more ponderous than his plummets."

SYDNEY HERBERT, F.R.G.S.

* * Jennens does not, we believe, figure in Dr. Birkbeck Hill's editions of Boswell and the Johnsonian Miscellanies.

THE ROMAN CHURCH AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

MAY I, a Papist, venture to trespass on your space to express my entire approval of, and accord with, the sentiments of your reviewer? If M. Wyzewa will be so good as to point out a single instance of an indulgence having been accorded to persons performing such and such devotions at the foot of such and such a philotherian saint's statue, or for purchasing, perusing, or subscribing to any philotherian publication such as the monthlies edited respectively by Miss Hageby and Miss Kidd, or even for purchasing or perusing any philotherian book such as, say, 'The Future State of Animals,' I will see that M. Wyzewa will have proved his case up to the hilt; but as matters now stand it must be perfectly apparent to anybody having the slightest acquaintance with the attitude of the Romish Church as a whole towards animals that your

reviewer's statements remain unassailable from every standpoint.

As I write, I have at my elbow a pile of books, monthly magazines, and weekly newspapers whose perusers and purchasers are, from the mere fact of purchasing or perusing the same, heavily enriched with indulgences. All these publications deal with the promotion or vindication of practices and prayers connected with faith. As Christ tells us that charity is the very greatest virtue, and that faith comes a long way behind it, I ask myself why the practice of charity, in the shape of philanthropism, should be left out of sight and out of mind by the very great bulk of my co-religionists, the Pope included.

By fulminating divers penalties, such as excommunication, against all perpetrators and upholders of cruelty to quadrupeds (e.g., hunting, coursing, vivisection, unnatural antics on the stage), and to birds by wanton slaughter, the Papacy could speedily end all those forms of cruelty, and bullfights too.

May I end by informing your readers that I have no pecuniary interest in any philanthropic publication?

HENRY CUNLIFFE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Adeney (Walter F.), *The New Testament Doctrine of Christ*, 6d. net.
 One of the Century Bible Handbooks.
 Ambrosian Liturgy, the Ordinary and Canon of the Mass according to the Rite of the Church of Milan, 5/ net.
 Done into English, with an introduction by E. G. Cuthbert F. Atchley.
 Ballantine (R.), *The Aristocracy of Grace*, 3/ net.
 Bartoli (Prof. Giorgio), *The Primitive Church and the Primacy of Rome*, 6/ net.
 Bennett (F.), *The Story of W. J. E. Bennett, Founder of S. Barnabas', Pimlico, and Vicar of Froome-Selwood, and of his Part in the Oxford Church Movement of the Nineteenth Century*, 7/6 net.
 Chase (Frederic H.), *Confirmation in the Apostolic Age*, 2/6 net.
 Downer (A. C.), *Thomas Scott, the Commentator*, 3/ net.
 A memoir. Illustrated.
 Driver (S. R.), *An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament*, 12/ net.
 Eighth edition, revised. One of the International Theological Library.
 Dyer (Helen S.), *The Ideal Christian Home*, 3/6 net.
 A book for all on the threshold of life's duties.
 Farrar (F. W.), *Ruskin as a Religious Teacher*, 1/ net.
 In the Ruskin Series.
 Gaebelin (A. C.), *The Prophet Joel: an Exposition*, 3/6 net.
 Habershon (Ada R.), *The Bible and the British Museum*, 2/6 net.
 Hall (Rev. Charles A.), *The Divinity that shapes our Ends*, 1/ net.
 An argument for the existence and power of God.
 Hobson (Canon Richard), *What Hath God Wrought*, 2/ net.
 An autobiography, with an introduction by Bishop Chavasse. Third Edition.
 James (Edwin O.), *God's Eight Days of Creation*, 2/6 net.
 Ross (John), *The Original Religion of China*, 5/ net.
 Sanday (W.), *A New Marston*, 1/ net.
 A criticism of Mr. F. C. Conybeare's 'Myth, Magic, and Morals.'
 Stalker (Rev. James), *The Ethic of Jesus according to the Synoptic Gospels*, 7/6 net.
 A study of the words of Jesus. The work is connected with 'The Christology of Jesus,' already published, and 'The Mind of Jesus as reported by St. John,' still to be published.
 Trench (George F.), *The Life that is Life Indeed*, 2/6 net.
 An attempt to set forth the Scriptural doctrine of holiness.
 Waterhouse (Elizabeth), *Thoughts of a Tertiary*, 1/ net.
 Watson (John), *Respectable Sins*, 3/6 net.
 The first six papers, which give the title to the book, were printed in *The Sunday Magazine* in 1901. 'The Tribute of Nicodemus' is reprinted at the request of many persons both in this country and the United States.
 Webster (F. S.), *My Lord and I: What Christ is to a Believer*, 2/6 net.
 Wirgman (A. Theodore), *Life of James Green, Doctor of Divinity, Rector and Dean of Maritzburg, Natal, from February, 1849, to January, 1908*, 2 vols., 18/ net.
 Dean Green was the protagonist in the Colenso controversy of the fifties and sixties, and his life is interwoven with the Church of the Province of South Africa from its founding to the present day. With frontispiece and illustrations.

Law.

Annual Practice, 1910. By R. F. Lock and Others. 2 vols., 25/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, Annual Report, 1908-9.
 Bénédite (Léonce), *Great Painters of the Nineteenth Century and their Paintings, Part I.*, 7d. net.
 Berenson (Bernhard), *The Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance*, 5/ net.
 Second edition, revised and enlarged.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, January-May, 1909, with Communications made to the Society, Lent and Easter Terms, 5/ net each.
 Cottage Homes of England, described by Stewart Dick, drawn by Helen Allingham, 21/ net.
 Contains 64 full-page coloured plates from pictures never before reproduced. See p. 499.
 Foules (Charles), *Armour and Weapons*, 6/6 net.
 With a preface by Viscount Dillon. Contains 12 full-page plates and 52 illustrations in the text.
 Goodyear (W. H.), *Amiens Cathedral and Mr. Bilson's Rejoinder*.
 An extract from the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*.
 Masterpieces of Handicraft: Old Bow China, Old Chinese Porcelain, and Royal Sèvres China, all by Egan Mew, 2/6 net each.
 Edited by T. Leman Hare. Each volume has 8 coloured plates and 8 monochrome.
 Paton (Hugh), *Colour Etching*, 3/6 net.
 A practical treatise. Illustrated.
 Roman Port at Manchester, 6/ net.
 Edited by F. A. Bruton. The Second Annual Report of the Classical Association, Wales and Manchester, with a supplement on the excavations at Toothill and Melandra.

Poetry and Drama.

- Albright (Victor E.), *The Shaksperian Stage*, 1 dol. 50.
 An investigation of the structure of a typical stage and the general method of play-production in the Elizabethan period. Illustrated.
 Balfour (B. G.), *Rhymes in a Garden, and Others*, 1/ net.
 One of the Vico Cabinet Series.
 Book of Wild Things, 3/6 net.
 Compiled by Lucy Lyttelton (Mrs. C. F. G. Masterman), with pictures of animals and birds by Japanese artists.
 Champneys (A. M.), *Love's Empire, and other Poems*, 3/6 net.
 Some of the verses are reprinted from *The Westminster Gazette*. The 'Invocation' and 'Vite Apologia' are by another writer.
 Clifford (Mrs. W. K.), *Three Plays: Hamilton's Second Marriage, Thomas and the Princess, and The Modern Way*, 6/ net.
 Day (A. Somerset), *Deborah and Barak: a Message for Tomorrow*.
 An epic poem dedicated to the mothers in Israel, and to the pioneers and martyrs of the New Age.
 Meredith (George), *Last Poems*, 4/6 net.
 'Angela Burdett-Coutts,' 'The Centenary of Garibaldi,' and 'The Crisis' are reprinted from *The Times*.
 Morton (Cavendish), *The Art of Theatrical Make-up*, 5/ net.
 Illustrated with 32 reproductions from photographs of the author by himself.
 Munby (Arthur), *Relics*, 1/ net.
 Several of the poems have appeared since 1901 in *The Spectator*; and the lines headed 'San Jacinto' were originally published in *The Standard*. Nearly all the other verses are recent, and have not been printed before.
 Poetical (The), No. 1, October, 2d.
 The official journal of the Poetry Recital Society.
 Tarbolton (Alfred C.), *The Story of Joseph the Dreamer told by Himself, and other Poems*, 2/ net.
 Of the shorter poems in the volume some have appeared in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, *The Pilot*, *T.P.'s Weekly*, *The Christian World*, and other periodicals.
 Whitman (Walt), *Leaves of Grass, including Sands at Seventy, Good-Bye, My Fancy, Old Age Echoes, and A Backward Glance o'er Travel'd Roads*, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

- Eucken (Rudolf), *The Meaning and Value of Life*, 3/6 net.
 Translated by Lucy J. and W. B. Boyce Gibson.
 Fawcett (R. Douglas), *The Individual and Reality*, 12/6 net.
 An essay touching the first principles of metaphysics.
 Guthrie (Kenneth Sylvan), *The Message of Philo-Judeus of Alexandria*, 4/ net.
 Lombroso (Cesare), *After Death—What?* 10/ net.
 Champions the cause of Spiritualism, and recites extraordinary experiences concerned with phantasms of the dead, haunted houses, and the powers of the medium. Translated by W. Sloane Kennedy, with illustrations by photographs, diagrams, &c.
 Münsterberg (Hugo), *Psychotherapy*, 3/6 net.
 This volume belongs to a series of books by the author discussing for a wide public the practical applications of modern psychology.

Political Economy.

- Abram (A.), *Social England in the Fifteenth Century*, 3/6 net.
 A study of the effects of economic conditions. One of the Research Library.
 Whetham (W. C. Dampier and Catherine D.), *The Family and the Nation*, 7/6 net.
 A study in natural inheritance and social responsibility.

History and Biography.

- Allinson (Alfred), *The Days of the Directorate*, 16/ net.
 With a note upon the costume of the period by John Colby Abbott, a photograph frontispiece, and 48 other illustrations.

Broadbent (Sir William, Bart., K.C.V.O.), *Physician Extraordinary to the King*, 10/6 net.
 Edited by his daughter M. E. Broadbent, with portrait.

Burton (Edwin H.), *The Life and Times of Bishop Challoner (1691-1781)*, 2 vols., 25/ net.

For nearly half a century Bishop Challoner was the leader of the English Catholics in the period before the passing of the Catholic Relief Acts, and in these volumes the transactions that took place during his episcopacy are recorded, and fresh light thrown on eighteenth century history.

Cook (E. T.), *Edmund Garrett*, 10/6 net.

A memoir with portrait.

Coutts (James), *A History of the University of Glasgow from its Foundation in 1451 to 1909*, 21/ net.

Coxhead (Margaret D.), *Mexico*, 6/ net.

One of the Romance of History Series, with 12 reproductions in colour of original drawings by J. H. Robinson.

Foster (Ernest), *An Editor's Chair*, 2/6 net.

A record of experiences covering several years.

King (B.) and Okey (T.), *Italy To-day*, 6/ net.

An attempt to give an accurate account of political and social questions in Italy at the present day. Enlarged edition.

Knox (Winifred F.), *The Court of a Saint*, 10/6 net.

Treats of Louis IX. of France, his times, his Court, and the circle in which he moved, and has 21 illustrations.

Krehbiel (Edward B.), *The Interdict, its History and its Operation*, 1 dollar 50.

Has special reference to the time of Pope Innocent III., 1198-1216.

Lyall (Sir Alfred), *The Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava*, 1/ net.

New edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 18, 1905, p. 201.

McDonnell (Michael F. J.), *A History of St. Paul's School*, 12/6 net.

With 48 portraits and other illustrations.

Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino (afterwards Duchesse de Dalmatie), 1831-5, 10/ net.

Edited, with notes and biographical index, by the Princess Radziwill, with photogravure frontispiece. For notice of the French original see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1908, p. 759.

Murphy (Agnes G.), *Melba: a Biography*, 16/ net.

With chapters by Madame Melba on music as a profession, and on the science of singing. Illustrated by portraits, views, and autographs.

Parker (George F.), *Recollections of Grover Cleveland*, 3 dollars net.

Contains photogravure frontispiece, and 32 half-tone illustrations from photographs.

Rumbold (Sir Horace), *The Austrian Court in the Nineteenth Century*, 18/ net.

Contains 18 illustrations.

Smith (Reginald Bosworth), *A Memoir, by his daughter*, 10/6 net.

Warre (Lieut.-Gen. Sir William), *Letters from the Peninsula, 1808-12*, 10/6 net.

Edited by his nephew the Rev. Edmond Warre, with frontispiece and map.

Weston (Agnes), *My Life among the Bluejackets*, 6/ net.

Contains 17 illustrations.

Wilkinson (Maurice), *The Last Phase of the League in Provence, 1888-1898*, 4/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

- Bland (J. O. P.), *Houseboat Days in China*, 15/ net.
 Illustrated by Mr. William Straight, each chapter having appropriate head-pieces and terminals, while there are a large number of vignettes in the text.
 Mackay (Col. Kenneth), *Across Papua*, 7/6 net.
 Before its annexation to Queensland in 1883, Papua was the land of the adventurer. In 1883 it was officially declared a British possession; but the method of government led to much discontent, and a Royal Commission was appointed in 1906. In this account of their journey the author does not encroach upon the domain of the official report, but describes the country and the people, giving much information regarding the possibilities of Papua for the colonist and miner. There are 40 plates from photographs, and a folding map.
 Murrell (Walter A.), *Two on a Tour*, 1/ net.
 The tourists start from Edinburgh for the Highlands.
 Phillips' Handy Scripture Atlas, 6d.
 A series of 24 coloured maps and diagrams.
 Podmore (St. Michael), *Rambles and Adventures in Australasia, Canada, India, &c.*, 3/6 net.
 Thacker (Fred. S.), *The Stripling Thames*, 3/6 net.
 A description of the river above Oxford, with 60 illustrations and 4 maps.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Alpine Sports Annual, 1909-10.
 Jefferies (Richard), *The Amateur Poacher*, 3/6 net.
 New edition.

Education.

- Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, Bulletin, September.
 University of London: University College Calendar.

Philology.

- Iyengar (P. T. Srinivas), *Death or Life: a Plea for the Vernaculars*, 4 annas.
 A little book from Madras.
 Plautus, *Trinummus*, 3/6 net.
 With introduction and notes by H. R. Fairclough. One of Macmillan's Latin Classics.

School-Books.

- Addison's Selections from 'The Spectator,' 1/4 net.
 Edited, with introduction and notes, by J. H. Lobban. In the English Literature for Schools.

- Adkins (Frank J.), *An English Course for Evening Students*, 3/6.
- Anhoy (Madame d'), *L'Oiseau Bleu*, 1/.
- Adapted and edited by E. T. Schoedel. One of Siepmann's Primary French Series.
- Daudet (Alphonse), *Jack*: Part II. Indret, 2/6. Adapted and edited by Edward C. Goldberg.—World and Phrase-book for Jack, 6d.
- In Siepmann's Advanced French Series.
- De Quincey, *The Spanish Military Nun, and Revolt of the Tartars*, 1/., in *Oxford Plain Texts*. Edited, with introduction and notes, by V. H. Collins, 2/.
- Macaulay's *History of England*, Chapter III., 1/., in *Oxford Plain Texts*. Edited, with introduction and notes, by A. L. Bowley, 2/6.
- Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, Liber III., 2/.
- Edited, with introduction and notes, by M. Cartwright.
- Scott (Sir W.), *Waverley*, 2/.
- Edited, with introduction, notes, and glossary, by A. D. Innes, with illustrations.
- Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Macbeth*, 3/.
- Edited, with introduction and notes, by G. S. Gordon.
- Wylie (H. Cecil), *Elementary Lessons in English Grammar*, 2/.
- The book aims at giving young pupils a clear grasp of some of the chief elementary ideas connected with grammar.

Science.

- Andrew (James Grant), *Age Incidence, Sex, and Comparative Frequency in Disease*, 10/6 net.
- Bennett (Hugh G.), *The Manufacture of Leather*, 16/ net.
- Traces its development from prehistoric times to the present day, and deals with the structure of skins and the typical methods of manufacture in different parts of the country. The book is designed for use among chemists, workmen, and students, and has many illustrations and an index.
- Biltz (H. and W.), *Laboratory Methods of Inorganic Chemistry*, 12/6 net.
- Cajori (Florian), *A History of the Logarithmic Slide Rule and Allied Instruments*, 4/6 net.
- Carreras (T.), *Nature Walks and Talks*, 2/6.
- Clark (Gertrude), *All about Sweet-Making*, 2/6 net.
- Textbook of the Glasgow School of Confectionery.
- Crow (H.) and Jones (F. T.), *Elements of Physics*, 6/.
- Croce (Benedetto), *Æsthetic as Science of Expression and General Linguistic*, 10/ net.
- Translated by Douglas Ainalie.
- Farrer (R.), *In a Yorkshire Garden*, 10/6 net.
- The plates are all from photographs taken by Mr. Horner of Settle.
- Garceau (E.), *Renal, Perirenal, and Adrenal Tumours, &c., of the Kidney*, 21/ net.
- Geological Survey of India, *Records*, Vol. XXXVIII. Part I., 1 rupee.
- Grosier (Horace G.), *The Book of Birds*, 6/ net.
- An album of natural history with coloured plates prepared from special paintings by George Rankin, numerous black-and-white illustrations by Scott Rankin, Colbron Pearce, Cecil Scruby, and Watson Charlton, and photographs by W. Sydney Berridge.
- Huggins (Sir W.), *Scientific Papers*, 31/6 net.
- Forms Vol. II. of the publications of Sir William Huggins's Observatory, and contains a reprint of the published papers on the work done in the Observatory since its foundation in 1856. These early papers contain the contemporary record of a development of astronomical work in an entirely new direction, through the, at that time, novel application of the spectroscopic to the heavenly bodies other than the sun.
- Jennings (Oscar), *The Morphia Habit and its Voluntary Renunciation*, 7/6 net.
- With notes and additional cases.
- Journal of Morphology, October.
- Contains five papers. Published by the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia.
- Kellas (A. M.), *Introduction to Practical Chemistry*, 3/6 net.
- For medical, dental, and general students. One of the Oxford Medical Publications.
- Ker (Claude Buchanan), *Infectious Diseases*, 20/ net.
- A practical textbook. Another of the Oxford Medical Publications.
- Kimball (D. S.) and Barr (J. H.), *Elements of Machine Design*, 12/6 net.
- Liverpool Astronomical Society's Annual Report, 1/.
- Mayall (G.), *Cows, Cow-Houses, and Milk*, 2/6 net.
- Park (R.), *The Case for Alcohol; or, The Actions of Alcohol on Body and Soul*, 1/ net.
- Podmore (Frank), *Telepathic Hallucinations: the New View of Ghosts*, 1/ net.
- Illustrated. One of the Twentieth Century Science Series.
- Roberts (Charles G. D.), *Kings in Exile*, 6/.
- Illustrated studies of animals and wild life, beginning with the buffalo, and ending with the octopus.
- Robson (A. W. Mayo) and Camidge (P. J.), *Gall-Stones, their Complications and Treatment*, 5/ net.
- Another of the Oxford Medical Publications.
- Stonham (Charles), *The Birds of the British Islands*, Part XV., 7/6 net.
- With illustrations by Lillian M. Medland. For notice of Parts IX. and X. see *Athen.*, Feb. 13, 1909, p. 202.
- Strauss (H.), *Gout*, 3/6 net.
- Part VIII. of several clinical treatises on the pathology and therapy of disorders of metabolism and nutrition.
- System of Medicine, Vol. VI.—*Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels*, 25/ net.
- Edited by Sir Clifford Allbutt and Humphry D. Rolleston.
- Thursfield (Hugh) and Branson (W. P. S.), *Medical Morbid Anatomy and Pathology*, 6/ net.
- Titchener (E. Bradford), *A Text-Book of Psychology*, Part I., 6/ net.
- The present work has been written to take the place of the author's 'Outline of Psychology.'

Juvenile Books.

- Anderton (Isabella M.), *Fairy Tales from Tuscany*, 1/ net.
- One of the Buskin Series.
- Barry (J. Arthur), *A Son of the Sea*, 3/6.
- Chatterbox, 1909, 3/.
- Contains over 250 original black-and-white illustrations, 12 coloured plates, 46 original short stories, and 9 illustrated series of articles and stories.
- Dalkeith (Lena), *Stories from French History*, 1/ net.
- Introduces Clovis, Charlemagne, Joan, Marie Antoinette, and Bonaparte. The child who assimilates the romance of this booklet will be on the way towards the beginning of the serious study of European history. The pictures are by Jenny Wylie.
- Darton's *Leading Strains*, 1/6.
- Father Tuck's Annual, 3/6.
- Stories and poems by Rosa N. Carey, E. Nesbit, Norman Gale, &c., pictured by Hilda Cowham, Mabel L. Attwell, M. and A. L. Bowley, &c., and edited by Edric Vredenburg.
- Gateway to Romance, 5/ net.
- Tales retold by Emily Underdown from 'The Earthly Paradise' of William Morris, with 16 coloured plates and many other illustrations.
- Marriage of Jabez Alford, by Beechwood, 2/.
- Illustrated by Adolf Thiede.
- Parker (Lucy M.), *Young Mrs. Harris*, 2/.
- Illustrated by W. S. Stacey.
- Prize for Girls and Boys, 1909, 1/6.
- Rylands (Dorothy), *The Wishing Game; or, Diverse Aims and Objects*, 1/6 net.
- A story of home and school.
- Sterling (Sara Hawks), *A Lady of King Arthur's Court*, 6/.
- A romance of the Holy Grail, pictured by Clara Elsenbeck.
- Stewart (Charles D.), *Partners of Providence*, 3/6.
- Illustrated by C. J. Taylor.
- Stories from Dante, 1/ net.
- Told by Mary Macgregor, with pictures by E. T. Rose.
- One of a series which is well worth attention. An attractive exterior is well matched by the words in which the effective stories are 'told to the children.'
- Stories from Wagner, 1/ net.
- Told by C. E. Smith, with pictures by Byam Shaw.
- Sunday Reading for the Young, 3/.
- With coloured plates and over 250 illustrations.
- Vaughan (Owen), *A Scout's Story*, 3/6.
- New Edition.

Fiction.

- Aicard (Jean), *The Diverting Adventures of Maurin*, 6/.
- Translated from the French by Alfred Allinson.
- Barlow (Jane), *Irish Ways*, 15/ net.
- With illustrations in colour and black-and-white by Warwick Goble.
- Borrow (George), *Lavengro*. New edition.
- Coulvain (Pierre de), *On the Branch*, 6/.
- Translated from the French by Miss Alys Hallard.
- For notice of the original see *Athen.*, June 18, 1904, p. 782.
- Dickens (C.), *A Tale of Two Cities*, 6d. net.
- See ante, p. 493.
- Golding (Maude), *The Tenants of Pixy Farm*, 6/.
- The scene is laid in the country which lies about the forest ridge in Mid-Sussex. In a remote hamlet two people of the twentieth century, strangely brought together, exercise upon one another an influence which alters the fate of both.
- Haverfield (E. L.), *A Human Cypher*, 6/.
- A sentimental story of love and misunderstanding.
- Jacobs (W. W.), *Sailors' Knots*, 3/6.
- Consists of a number of the author's recent short stories, all of them of a humorous character. There are 12 illustrations by Will Owen.
- Leroux (Gaston), *The Mystery of the Yellow Room*, 6/.
- An excellent story of mystery, first published at sixpence. It should have a further success in this form.
- McCarthy (Justin Huntly), *The God of Love*, 6/.
- Deals with the love of Dante for Beatrice.
- MacGowan (Alice), *The Wiving of Lance Cleaverage*, 6/.
- A story of the Tennessee mountains, with illustrations in colour by Robert Edwards.
- Merriman (Henry Seton), *The Isle of Unrest*, 2/ net.
- For notice see *Athen.*, Sept. 29, 1900, p. 408.
- Moore (F. Frankfort), *The Food of Love*, 6/.
- A tale of artistic people and their reputation in county society.
- Noussanne (Henri de), *Confessions to my Wife*, 6/.
- Translated by M. Harriet M. Capes. The scene of this love-story is laid in Essex, and it includes a study of the French and English temperaments.
- Oxenham (John), *Great-Heart Gillian*, 6/.
- A tale of a woman's courage, laid in the time of the Franco-German War and illustrated in colour by A. C. Michael.
- Pierce (Ernest F.), *Woodhays*, 6/.
- The story of a summer garden, and of certain people—a few not altogether to the gardener's taste—who met within it.
- Sedgwick (Anne D.), *Valerie Upton*, 7d. net.
- A character study. New edition.
- Turner (Ethel), *Fugitives from Fortune*, 3/6.
- Concerns an Australian millionaire who voluntarily relinquishes his fortune. Illustrated by J. Macfarlane.
- Tynan (Katharine), *Her Mother's Daughter*, 6/.
- The scene is laid partly in the North of England, where James Moore builds up a little manufacturing town; partly in London, where his widow hides herself to escape the fanatic relatives into whose control she falls, and who regard her as responsible for her husband's death.
- Wardle (Jane), *The Pasque Flower*, 6/.
- The story centres primarily in the search for a monkish treasure supposed to be hidden at an ancient mansion on the Wiltshire downs, and secondarily in the love-affairs of a young man who is not able to make up his mind which of two girls he loves.

- Williams (Lloyd), *The Great Raid*, 2/ net.
- One of the many stories of attack on England, with illustrations by Christopher Clark, and an additional drawing by Charles M. Sheldon. No. 1. of the Black-and-white Series.

General Literature.

- Aiyar (S. Kailasam), *The Present Situation in India*, 6d. net.
- Ancient Constitutional Charges of the Guild Free Masons, to which is added a Comparison with York Free-masonry, 2/6 net.
- Edited by John Yarker, with 2 illustrations.
- Beard (C. A.), *Readings in American Government and Politics*, 8/ net.
- Benziger's Magazine, October.
- An illustrated Catholic family monthly.
- Dumas (Alexandre), *My Pets*, 6/.
- Newly translated by Alfred Allinson, with 16 illustrations by V. Lecomte. Full of stories of the strange household at "Monte Cristo," which included all sorts of animals.
- Mares (Geo. Carl), *The Card Index*, 1/6 net.—Systematic Business; or, How to make a Bad Business Good, and a Good Business Better, 1/6 net.
- Mitchell (John K.), *Self-Help for Nervous Women*, 2/6 net.
- Familiar talks on economy in nervous expenditure.
- Navy League Annual (corrected to October 10th), 2/6 net.
- Founded and edited by Alan H. Burgoyne.
- Rose (S. A. M.), *Rose's Universal Code Economist*, 10/6 net.
- Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, October.
- Sheldrake (T. S.) and Westwood (R.) *Sheldrake's Key to Business Knowledge; or, Where to obtain Commercial Information*, 6/ net.
- Through the Loopholes of Retreat, 3/6 net.
- Passages from the letters and poems of Cowper, selected by Hansard Watt.
- Walton (G. Lincoln), *Why Worry?* 2/6 net.
- Whitman (Walt), *Complete Prose Works: Specimen Days and Collect. November Boughs, and Good-bye, my Fancy*, 5/ net.
- Wilkinson (Spenser), *Britain at Bay*, 6/ net.
- See p. 491.

Pamphlets.

- Champlain Society's Fourth Annual Report.
- Linguistic and Ethnographic Status of the Burgundians.
- Reprinted from the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*.
- Spelling Reforms of James Howell (1662).
- Edited by Percy Simpson. Issued by the Simplified Spelling Society.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Paris (P.) et Roques (G.), *Lexique des Antiquités grecques*.
- The entries are under the Greek words, but there is a subject index at the end. There are many illustrations in the text.
- Réau (L.), *Peter Vischer et la Sculpture franco-normande du XV. au XVI. Siècle*, 3fr. 50.
- Reinach (S.), *Repertoire de Reliefs grecs et romains: Vol. I. Les Ensembles*, 10fr.
- A volume of illustrations with notes.

Poetry.

- Geissler (M.), *Die Rose v. Schottland*, 6m. 50.
- Illustrated by A. Felix-Schulze.

Music and Drama.

- Gottschalk (A. W.), *Franz Liszt in Weimar u. seine letzten Lebensjahre*, 3m.
- Jullien (A.), *Ernest Reyer*, 2fr. 50.
- One of *Les Musiciens Célèbres*.
- Pailleron (E.), *Théâtre complet*, Vol. I. 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

- Lorentz (P.), *Lessing's Philosophie*, 4m. 50.

History and Biography.

- Beauregard (Marquis C. de), *Pages d'Histoire et de Guerre*, 3fr. 50.
- Grützner (R. H.), *Nietzsche*, 3m. 80.
- Halphen (L.), *Paris sous les premiers Capétiens*, 9fr. 50.
- The first volume of a new series, Bibliothèque d'Histoire de Paris.

Fiction.

- Herzog (R.), *Hanseaten*, 4m.
- Jensen (W.), *Die Nachfahren*, 6m.
- Samson (J.), *Mané! Thécé! Pharis!* 3fr. 50.
- A story of ancient Babylon.
- Stratz (R.), *Für dich*, 4m.

General Literature.

- Roche (D.), *Contes limousins recueillis dans l'Arrondissement de Rochechouart: texte patois et texte français*, 2fr.
- In the Collection des Pays de France. A volume appealing to the folk-lore, the philologist, and the lover of animal stories.

*. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN hope to issue next week a volume of essays by E. M. Martin under the title 'Wayside Wisdom: a Book for Quiet People.' The seventeen essays are loosely held together; they can be read separately, but, taken as a whole, speak their message more clearly, which concerns a knowledge not born of books.

THE November *Blackwood* contains a trenchant criticism and description of the French colony of Saigon by Sir Hugh Clifford. Col. St. Quintin, one of the originators of polo in this country, suggests some improvements in the game. A further chapter of 'The Lighter Side of my Official Life,' by Sir Robert Anderson, recalls some amusing incidents of work and play at the Home Office. In John Tiptoft, "the Butcher of England," Mr. Charles Whibley has found a subject for a curious paper; and other articles are 'The Galleon,' by Mr. David Hannay; 'Riza Bey,' by Ben Kendim; and 'The Misfortunes of Wenamon,' by Mr. A. E. P. Weigall, which recounts the adventures of an agent sent from Egypt to Lebanon to buy wood in 1113 B.C., from a papyrus recently discovered.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing next week a translation of the 'Orpheus' of Dr. Salomon Reinach, a brilliant history of all sorts of religion in one volume, which we have already noticed in its original form. 'Orpheus' is likely to rival in popularity Dr. Reinach's short history of art, 'Apollo.'

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS will publish immediately a little book on the main political issue of the day. The book is entitled 'The Great Question,' but it has two sub-titles. One half of it states the question as 'Tariff Reform or Free Trade?' and the other, which begins from the opposite end with the pages reversed, has 'Free Trade or Tariff Reform?' The Tariff Reform exponent is Mr. L. M. S. Amery; and Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., defends Free Trade.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish on November 10th, in two volumes, 'Fifty Years of New Japan,' compiled by Count Okuma, formerly Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the assistance of the foremost authorities of the rejuvenated empire, and edited in English by Mr. Marcus B. Huish. The work claims to be of an encyclopædic character.

In the first article in the forthcoming number of *The Library* Mr. J. Dover Wilson connects the plot of Lyly's 'Euphues' with the sixteenth century 'Moralities' on the theme of the Prodigal Son; Mr. Savage writes on the care of books in early Irish monasteries; Dr. Hessels continues his papers on 'The so-called Gutenberg Documents'; and

under the title 'Another Baconian Cipher' Mr. W. W. Greg criticizes thoroughly Mr. W. S. Booth's book on 'Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon.' As with this number *The Library* completes its tenth year of publication as a quarterly, it includes a list of its hundred contributors and their articles.

'A TREASURY OF THOUGHTS ON PRAYER,' derived by Mr. Henry T. Wroth from famous men of the past nineteen centuries, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE is about to issue through the same publisher a new volume of sermons, entitled 'The Power that Worketh in Us.' The book will contain a photogravure of the author in his robes as chaplain to the House of Commons.

MESSRS. BLACKIE announce the publication at an early date of a new book on Japan by Dr. Henry Dyer, Emeritus Professor of the University of Tokyo. It is entitled 'Japan in the World's Politics: a Study in International Dynamics.'

A STATUE of Tennyson by Mr. Thornycroft, presented by Mr. Yates Thompson, was on Tuesday last unveiled in the antechapel of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Arthur Sidgwick delivered an oration on the poet. Prof. Henry Jones is reading a paper on the same subject on Wednesday next to the British Academy.

PART I., containing the Introduction and text of the *editio princeps* of 'The White Book Mabinogion,' being Welsh tales and romances reproduced from the Peniarth manuscripts, will be sent to subscribers to the series of "Old Welsh Texts" to-day. This work includes alternative versions from all the old vellum copies, except the 'Red Book of Hergest.' It is expected that the notes, index, &c., will appear in the spring. Other volumes of the series will follow rapidly. The texts and facsimiles of the Books of Aneirin and of Taliessin are now at the binder's, and will appear, the one at Christmas, and the other on St. David's Day.

A SELECTION from the writings and correspondence of Charlotte Grace O'Brien, edited, with a memoir, by her nephew, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., will be published early in November by Messrs. Maunsell & Co., of Dublin. Miss Charlotte O'Brien was the author of a novel, 'Light and Shade,' dealing with the Fenian movement, and two volumes of verse, and did much to improve the conditions of steerage passengers and accommodation for emigrants both in Queens-town and New York.

THE REV. DR. COX asks us to state that he has now no connexion, editorially or otherwise, with *The Reliquary* or its future. Communications with respect to it should henceforth be addressed,

not to him, but to its new proprietors, Messrs. G. Allen & Sons, 45, Rathbone Place, W.

'THE NAVY LEAGUE ANNUAL' will henceforth be published by Mr. Murray, and the new issue is now due, edited, as usual, by Mr. Alan Burgoyne.

THE NATIONAL HOME-READING UNION offers at this time of year, when we are close on the reading man's season, eloquently hit off by Goethe in 'Faust,' courses of study, the organization of "circles," and lists of the best books. Among subjects selected this year are 'Poverty and the State,' 'The House of Commons and its History,' 'George Eliot,' 'Plato,' 'British Birds,' and 'Dickens as a Social Reformer.' The Secretary's address is 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

WE are pleased to hear that the Federal Government of Australia has taken over the Australian collection of books, MSS., &c. made by Mr. Edward A. Petherick, and that it is now lodged in Parliament House, Melbourne. Mr. Petherick, whose wide knowledge of Australian literature is well known to our readers, is to be appointed Archivist to the Commonwealth for life, and it is not unlikely that his 'Bibliography of Australasia and Polynesia' will be brought up to date and issued as a national periodical publication.

THE posthumous works of Ibsen, consisting of three volumes of youthful romantic dramas, verses, letters, speeches, prose writings, and the outlines of all his plays from 'Catilina' to 'When We Dead Awaken,' have just been published by Messrs. Gyldendal of Copenhagen and Herr S. Fischer of Berlin.

THE death in his seventy-seventh year is announced from Montreux of Dr. Karl Hilty, Professor of Political and International Law at the University of Berne. Among his numerous valuable works are 'Oeffentliche Vorlesungen über die Helvetik,' 'Theoretiker und Idealisten der Demokratie,' and 'Frauenstimmrecht.' Prof. Hilty was a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration, and took an active part in Swiss politics.

LIEUT.-COL. GERHARDT PELET-NARBONNE, whose death in his seventieth year is reported from Berlin, was a well-known writer on military subjects. Among his works are 'Hilfsbuch zur Erteilung des theoretischen Unterrichts im Reiten,' 'Aussichten der Kavallerie im Kampfe gegen die Infanterie und die Artillerie,' and 'Der Grosse Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm von Brandenburg.'

WE note among Parliamentary Papers: List of Certified Schools for Blind, Deaf, and Defective Children on 31st July, 1909 (2d.); and the Report for 1908-9 of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (4th.). To judge by this Report, "Dublin Castle" officially conforms to the custom of the majority of the English-speaking world in the matter of "will" and "shall": "We would welcome an arrangement...."

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SIR GEORGE SITWELL'S *Essay on the Making of Gardens* (John Murray) amounts to a passionate plea for the Italian garden. To-day, he tells us, in spite of what has been done by various architects, "the formal garden of England falls short of the great examples of the Italian Renaissance." This is no doubt demonstrably true, and there are two reasons for it: the English climate is not precisely adapted to the Italian style, and English gardeners have devoted their energies to a generous appreciation of all kinds of gardening. Sir George Sitwell's enthusiasm is at times catching, and if he had been content to describe Italian gardens with fervour, and without reflection upon other ideals we could have accepted his essay without demur. However, we are brought up by such statements as "the whole theory of the natural garden is absolutely unsound," and "why insult our understanding by pretending that Nature made the garden?" No one would pretend anything of the sort. All that "natural gardeners," if the phrase be permitted, contend is that in any large garden there is room for a space which shall allow plants and trees to grow more or less as Nature designed them to grow. After all, there is room for many kinds of garden, of which the formal is but one. It is, no doubt, highly suitable to Italy, as the author's flaming periods demonstrate. There is a place for the "high-walled gardens green and old." Sir George has passed in review many of these beautiful paradises in Italy. But he should remember that a garden is not always the possession of the rich, and that his schemes, if carried out, would require a very deep pocket. It would be possible for a man of wealth to build up a garden in a style of classical pomp, and there are such gardens in this country; but to apply the same principles to gardening in general would be as ridiculous as to adapt Palladianism to the villa. Nevertheless, Sir George's enthusiasm, as we have said, is infectious, and he throws off plenty of theories of beauty which will repay consideration. We do not like talk of "the unhallowed *Giardino Inglese*," but we are willing to welcome and acclaim all that is excellent in the Italian craft. For example, where suitable statuary can be used, it has its value in a landscape; yet what statuary could resist the assaults of our inclement winters, and our withering rainfall? This is the book of a whole-hearted dilettante, who combines the virtues of sincerity and enthusiasm.

The Grizzly Bear: the Narrative of a Hunter Naturalist. By William H. Wright. (Werner Laurie.)—Mr. Wright, though he started as a hunter of the grizzly, has ended as an admirer, and he dedicates his interesting volume to his quondam prey, as the "noblest wild animal of North America." One can trace the progress of the author towards an almost sentimental feeling for the "bar." He has known it for five-and-twenty years, and he is afraid that his grandchildren will have no chance of making its acquaintance except in zoological gardens. It appears that the grizzly was first encountered by white men in 1805, when it is registered as having been seen by the Lewis and Clark expedition in Montana. Before that Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1795 had seen tracks of the creature on the Bear River, and had learnt of its prowess from the Indians. Mr. Wright gives copious

extracts from the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which relate the apparition of the grizzly before the white man, not, however, so dramatically as the late M. du Chailu has related the first apparition of the gorilla. In the twenties of last century a young grizzly was brought to England and kept in the Tower, where Landseer made several drawings of it.

But the first means through which the grizzly became known to popular fame was the hunter James Capen Adams, whose life and adventures were issued in 1860 by Theodore H. Hittell. This book fascinated Mr. Wright in his boyhood, and undoubtedly influenced his career. To judge from that fact, and what we can gather of it in these pages, it would be desirable to republish the book. We hope it will be done. Mr. Wright, starting as a mere hunter, developed into a naturalist. His book is a combination of his proficiency in both spheres. He is concerned with the true grizzly only here, *Ursus horribilis*, Ord, and not with the Barren Ground bear or others. This dread monster he followed with enthusiasm, killing on one occasion five bears in five shots. Now he only "snapshots" him, and regrets vainly that he did not begin earlier. His pictures in this book are admirable, and worth classing with the work of the brothers Kearton. The grizzly, he thinks, lives from twenty-five to forty years. The male has an odious habit of killing and eating his young. Of course the beasts are omnivorous. Mr. Wright does not consider them to be ferocious; rather he credits them with caution and prudence, and desperate courage when aroused or driven to bay. This is an excellent, if unpretentious contribution to their history.

The Romance of Modern Chemistry. By James C. Philip. With Illustrations and Diagrams. (Seeley & Co.)—The series to which this excellent book belongs is intended, no doubt, for boys and girls, but it deserves a better fate than banishment to the junior library, though its somewhat gaudy binding makes it seem out of place on grown-up shelves. To many the word "chemistry" calls up memories of unintelligible hieroglyphics and mathematical problems, but Mr. Philip puzzles his reader with none of these, and there is not a word—or scarcely one—in his pages which the unscientific reader cannot understand.

The volume shows how dependent we are on the chemist for almost every creature comfort we enjoy, from our clothes and our food to our means of locomotion on or in three of the "elements" known to the ancient philosophers quoted by Mr. Philip. The "fire, air, earth, and water" theory, however, is much more modern than Mr. Philip would appear to imagine, for the present writer's early scientific instructor knew no better. No doubt the author's purpose was to avoid the appearance of anything like a scientific book, but the value of his work would be enhanced considerably by the addition of one or two tables, such as those of comparative freezing-points, fusing temperatures, specific gravities, Fahrenheit and Centigrade thermometer scales, &c.

Attention might also have been drawn to the wasteful manner in which we use coal in domestic grates, to the metal filament electric lamps, and the "Thermos" flasks which have added so much to the comfort of the traveller. Mr. Philip is rather too optimistic when writing of the conversion of sea-water into fresh-water. If he had had to drink (as the present writer has) tea made with "condensed" water, he might have modified his statement.

PROF. CESARE LOMBROSO.

PROF. LOMBROSO was born at Verona in November, 1836, of Jewish parents, and during his life of nearly seventy-three years displayed the precocity, the restless activity of intellect, and the persistency which are said to be proper to the Semitic race. He was educated at the University of Turin, and studied medicine at Pavia, where he took the degree of M.D., but returned to Turin on the breaking out of the war with Austria, and was appointed surgeon to one of the infantry regiments of the Piedmontese Army, with which he served for five years. On leaving it he entered the Department of Public Health, took charge of a department for the study of insanity at the University of Pavia, then of a lunatic asylum at Pesaro, but later returned to Turin, where he was Professor of Psychiatry at the time of his death.

Throughout his life Lombroso was a busy writer, and he is said to have written romances, plays, and poems after the manner of Alfieri at the age of eleven. Shortly after he turned his attention to archaeology, and produced two small works on Roman antiquities; then to physical science, including crystallography; and is said to have mastered Chaldean, Hebrew, and Chinese before he was twenty. But social questions began to occupy him as soon as he reached manhood, and his first important discovery was that of the cause of "pellagra," a skin disease associated with vertigo, cretinism, and epilepsy, which he diagnosed as due to the eating of diseased maize by the poorer peasantry. As he supported this thesis by accurate observations of the insane under his charge both at Pavia and at Pesaro, his theory slowly gained acceptance; but, it was not until after ten years of resolute and strenuous crusading by letters, pamphlets, and lectures, that he succeeded in producing legislation which virtually put a stop to the disease.

Meanwhile, Lombroso had passed, like most original thinkers, through a period of obloquy and persecution, which in his case was unusually severe, and doubtless had much effect on his later studies. He had long been struck by the many secondary symptoms of insanity displayed by criminals, and from 1878 onwards he poured forth a stream of books in elucidation of the idea that criminals were really ordinary men whose minds were in a state of arrested development, and that to understand them one should return to the study of primitive man. Later, he developed this into the position that the criminal was something between a lunatic and a savage, and he pleaded earnestly and fiercely for a modification of prison treatment in the direction of education rather than punishment. On the whole, it may be said that his efforts were successful, and that much of the amelioration which has taken place in the treatment of criminals is due to his advocacy.

Less successful was his attempt to prove that genius, as exhibited by Shakespeare and others, was in itself a neurosis or morbid condition, in which he was followed by a brilliant English writer in the person of the late J. F. Nisbet.

During the last fifteen years Lombroso had to a great extent dropped this branch of sociology and the Comtist theories on which it is to a certain degree based, and had turned his attention to Spiritualism, in which he became an ardent adept. He went through the usual round, and fell under the influence of the notorious Eusapia Palladino; but it is unnecessary to dwell upon his extravagances in this direction, inasmuch as his last work on the subject,

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'After Death—What?' has been translated into English and just published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Generally, it may be said that Lombroso's intellect was for all the best part of his life directed for the benefit of mankind, and that his death leaves a gap which will not easily be filled. Many of his books, including 'The Man of Genius,' and 'The Female Offender,' have appeared in English dress and enjoyed considerable popularity; but the most valuable of his works must still be studied in the Italian or French in which they were originally written. He died of heart failure after only a few days' illness.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL. — Oct. 6. — Dr. F. A. Dixey, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Scott and Mr. C. C. Goudey were elected Fellows.

Sir George Hampson exhibited the unique example of a Noctuid moth new to science captured in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen by Mr. Esson, and presented to the national collection by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild. It would be necessary, he said, to constitute a new genus for it, as it presented characters not known to exist in allied species.—Mr. A. H. Jones exhibited examples of *Melitæa deione* from La Grave, and aberrations of *M. didyma* from Digne, taken in July last. This is the first record of the former species occurring so far north in the French Alps, and it is noteworthy that the specimens showed a nearer affinity to the meridional form than to the var. *berisalis* of the Rhone Valley in Switzerland.—Mr. G. C. Dudgeon sent for exhibition a case containing examples of new and little-known butterflies from West Africa, together with notes and descriptions.—Prof. T. Hudson Beare exhibited specimens of the very local and rare *Prechus rufularis*, Gyll., taken at Wicken Fen; also of *Pseudopsis sulcata*, New., taken at Sandown, Isle of Wight—a species never secured in the island since the date of the original capture.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe also showed examples of the following: *Tychius polyneatus*, Germ., taken at Ditchling; the rare Dipteron *Meigenia floralis*, Fall; *Phytodecta pallida* bred from larvae taken at Chilworth in July last, with the pupa-case in the larval skin of the beetle; and the following Brachyptera: *Euphorus bistigmatus*, Morley, n.s.; *Spilomma falconivibrans*, Morley, n. g. et s.; and *Pachylomma buccata*.—Mr. W. J. Lucas showed a male and a female example of *Ascalaphus coccineus*, and a pair of the same insect near the var. *leucocilius* with the golden-yellow markings replaced by white. They were taken by the Rev. F. D. Morice, with other specimens, in June of this year at Geneva.—Mr. G. Bethune-Baker showed a series of *Chrysophanus dorcas*, which occurs in North America from Labrador and Alaska down to Michigan in marshy localities, and pointed out the peculiar characteristic of the egg, which was more Teioid than Chrysophanid. He also exhibited a finely radiated example of *C. hypophæas*, another North American species.—Mr. G. F. Leigh exhibited the female parent and 21 specimens of the offspring of *Charaxes coolina neanthes*. The proof by breeding from ova that these two forms are one species has cleared up two or three similar cases of butterflies occurring in other parts of the world, which have forms of totally different colour, but are structurally the same.

Mr. H. Eltringham read a paper on 'Experiments on Edibility with Larvæ and Lizards.'—Mr. F. Enock read a paper on 'New British Mymaridae,' and illustrated his remarks with a number of lantern-slides of both sexes of the species discovered and described by him.—The following papers were also read or communicated: 'On the Characters and Relationships of the Less-Known Groups of Lamellicorn Coleoptera, with Descriptions of New Species of Hybosorinae, &c.,' by Mr. Gilbert J. Arrow; 'A List of Chrysids taken by the Writer in Two Visits to Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Jericho, with Descriptions of New Species,' by the Rev. F. D. Morice; and 'A Revision of the African Species of the Genus *Lycæsthes*,' by Mr. G. Bethune-Baker.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Oct. 4.—A paper on 'The Status of the Engineering Profession' was read by Mr. G. Allan Thomas.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Bones and Muscles of the Trunk,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson.
— British Academy, 5.—'Tennyson,' Prof. Henry Jones.
Fri. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Bones and Muscles of the Trunk,' Lecture III., Prof. A. Thomson.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Heat Transmission.'

Science Gossip.

Harvard College Observatory Circular, No. 151, states that Miss Cannon's examination of the Harvard Map No. 49 has resulted in the detection of twenty new variable stars, all in the constellations Vela and Carina. They will be numbered as 23 to 42 in a general list for this year.

THE Report of the Government Astronomer of the Colony of Natal (Mr. E. Nevill) has been issued for 1908. Summaries of the meteorological observations at different stations in the colony are given. The rainfall at the Observatory amounted to 45.91 inches, which is 5.41 above the average. The magnetic variation at Durban for January 1st, 1909, was 22° 26' west, with a yearly decrease of 7'. The transit observations were chiefly confined to those necessary for the time service and distribution. The large equatorial was thoroughly overhauled at the beginning of the year, and is now in good working order. With it Mr. Hodgson obtained a new series of lunar photographs, which it is proposed to measure for determination of the moon's libration; and sketches of the surface configurations of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Miss E. A. WILLMOTT has given Mr. Quaritch permission to publish a selection of forty-one colotype views of her garden at Great Warley. This is the first time that any photographs of the garden have been published, and it is thought that they will prove of exceptional interest to horticulturists. The work will form one volume in folio, and will be issued early in December.

MR. T. ERIC PEET writes:—

"The reviewer of 'The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy and Sicily' finds fault with my denoting myself 'by the curious title of "Fellow of Oxford University," and proceeds to imagine that Fellows always belong to colleges. If he will turn once more to the title-page, he will find that I never made use of this title at all, but of 'Craven Fellow in the University of Oxford,' the correct title, and an entirely different thing. Thus in Oxford it is possible to be a Fellow in the University, though it may be otherwise at Cambridge. There also exists a 'Radcliffe Fellowship in the University of Oxford.'

"It is curious that one should have to point out to such a stickler for exactness a further inaccuracy on his part, the 'Craven Commission at Oxford' existing only in his own imagination." The 'Oxford University Calendar' in this last case speaks of "the Committee," which surely implies a commission.

MESSRS. BLACKIE announce a book on fossil botany by Dr. M. C. Stopes, Lecturer on that subject at Manchester University. The book is entitled 'Ancient Plants,' and is written with the double purpose of introducing the non-specialist reader to this branch of science and presenting a general survey of the whole subject in its most recent developments.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Cottage Homes of England. Drawn by Helen Allingham. Described by Stewart Dick. (Arnold.)—This handsome book is one of the prettiest of the present season. Mrs. Allingham is justly pre-eminent as a delineator of the charms of rural life, the English cottage, woodland, and meadow, and some of her best pictures are here reproduced. She takes a somewhat sentimental, or, shall we say? Tennysonian, view of the country; but perhaps there are enough

people to warn us that the rustic Arcadia is not always a "haunt of ancient peace" and content. The sixty-four pictures here are certainly attractive enough to put aside any misgivings. For the most part, the Southern counties—including the artist's home at Sandlands, Witley—are represented; and Mr. Dick in his text traverses ground which is sufficiently familiar to lovers of England who can get about at all. He does not keep to his subject, telling us, for instance, about Knole Park, which is not a cottage home. He discourses, in fact, at large on many themes concerning country life, including much familiar matter, especially in literary associations. He has, however, much more acquaintance with the technical side of his proper subject than most writers of texts to pictures; his quotations are good; and his style is free from the depressing clichés now abundant in the world of journalism.

He adds an account of Mrs. Allingham's career as an artist, and takes the somewhat unusual course of commending the points of the pictures here reproduced. He recognizes Mrs. Allingham's success in rendering the silvery quality of old oak, and explains that she has carefully restored old lattice-windows where they have been tampered with. He states very fairly the point about her outlook which we have suggested earlier.

The results of the process by which the pictures are reproduced are as good as could be expected. The exaggeration of yellows and browns, and a general loss of the brightness of water colour, seem the chief disadvantages. Distant blue comes out, as a rule, very well. The pictures, as usual, do not fit the discursive text. Thus opposite a slight discussion of modern painting and the Renaissance appears a picture of a little girl fondling a black rabbit.

In Spain: a Study of her Life and Arts (Grant Richards) Mr. Royall Tyler scarcely fulfils the promise of his title-page. The treatment of Spanish painting is the least satisfactory feature of a useful book. We have a suggestive passage on El Greco, but the references to Velasquez and Goya are perfunctory, and the estimate of the Spanish primitives is curiously inadequate. However, this is the only serious defect in Mr. Tyler's volume. Architecture is plainly his chief interest. He knows his subject thoroughly, and shows a laudable independence of judgment by relegating Andalusia to a secondary position in his review of important monuments. It is not necessary to agree with all his opinions, and his praise of Ciudad Rodrigo (to take but one case) seems to us exaggerated; but his views are deliberately formed as well as temperately stated, and he certainly introduces his readers to many out-of-the-way buildings well worth a visit. Mr. Tyler's digressions into politics and literature are less happy. Fortunately they are brief and few.

Egypt in Asia: a Plain Account of Pre-Biblical Syria and Palestine. By George Cormack. (A. & C. Black.)—We wish there were more writers with Mr. Cormack's talent for making the driest bones of history live. Many scholars seem to think that to be ancient is necessarily to be interesting, and that they have only to assign a thing to 2000 B.C. to claim the wondering attention of the world. One grows weary of archaeological pretensions. History is the most vital, and therefore the most interesting, of studies, provided it be really human and "alive," as our American cousins say; but unless it has some direct connexion with human development an historical "fact"

of 2000 B.C. has little interest or value. It needs the historic imagination—a great faculty, rarely possessed, but frequently counterfeited—to make a living whole, a true picture, out of the isolated data supplied by archaeology, and it is seldom indeed that the strict specialist has the gift. It demands a larger grasp and a wider outlook than are commonly possessed by the man of the exclusive microscope. A good example of what we are referring to is found in the famous Tell el-Amarna letters, about which so many arid books have been written that we confess we opened with great misgiving Mr. Cormack's volume, which is obviously prompted by this curious correspondence. The really important point in these letters is the proof they furnish of the continued influence of Babylonian civilization and the Babylonian language in Syria long after it had fallen to a great extent under the domination of Egypt. But the letters themselves seem to leave out most things that we wish to know, and *bakheish* in the form of maids or money forms the most engrossing subject. Mr. Cormack, however, contrives to invest them with life, and shows their writers as men of like passions with ourselves. Ribaddi especially stands out as a "convincing" Oriental diplomatist. The political influences and intrigues of the time are treated with clear insight and vivacity.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. Mr. Cormack is no authority, and makes no claim to original research. He has merely used the best and most recent researches of the specialists, as his Bibliography indicates and internal evidence more conclusively proves, and has illumined them with the help of a lucid and expressive style and the gift of historical imagination. We do not say, any more than he does himself, that he is always right in his deductions. Who could be when dealing with a subject which is still to a great extent in the clouds? The history of ancient Syria and Palestine before Biblical times must needs be founded on shifting and precarious supports until the numerous sites which cover the surface of the land have been scientifically excavated, as Dr. MacAlister explored Gezer. Such excavation may possibly upset a good deal of Mr. Cormack's sketch, and it might therefore be represented that it is too soon to attempt a consistent account of Syria in the second millennium before Christ. But this would be a mistake, in our opinion. The present materials constitute a fairly articulated skeleton, and it would be faint-hearted not to delineate it because future discoveries may rearrange some of the parts. It would be equally foolish to abandon all Egyptian history because investigators differ as to certain dates. Egyptian history survives that shock, and a great many of Mr. Cormack's brilliant generalizations of Syrian antiquity will also doubtless stand the test of further research. In any case he has written a remarkably interesting book, the best yet produced on the subject. We are not sure that we do not like him the better for reverting to Manethonian and Greek spellings, though Thothmosis and Sethos may look old-fashioned to those who have succeeded in gradually reconciling themselves to the successive forms introduced by various Egyptologists. Did not Prof. Breasted himself revive Sesostri? So we are pleased, as at the sight of an old friend, to find Ozymandias, "King of Kings," at the head of a chapter. Here at least the layman, for whom alone this book is written, knows where he is. In our copy plates 7 and 20 have been transposed, with the astonishing result that the figure of Seti I. is described as a zodiacal tablet.

The Arts connected with Building. By R. W. Schultz, C. F. A. Voysey, and others. Edited by T. R. Davison. Illustrated. (Batsford.)—We welcome the publication in book form of the interesting series of lectures instituted by the Carpenters' Company earlier in the year, and now reprinted under the general editorship of Mr. Raffles Davison. All the lecturers are well known either as craftsmen or architects, or as both, though several, we think, have not previously addressed the public.

The editor states that the purpose of the lectures was "to stimulate the ambition of craftsmen towards a high ideal of attainment," and the views advanced may be taken as representing the aims of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, with perhaps more insistence on the relationship of the crafts to building than as subjects complete in themselves. It adds to the interest that some of the lectures were by architects, who naturally took this wider view, and others by craftsmen, who confined themselves to their own subjects.

The introductory lectures were by Mr. Schultz, who, after touching on the important question of the decay of the apprenticeship system, proceeded to review the various substitutes now provided in the technical schools. He also alluded to the possibility of trades unions requiring in the near future some proof of efficiency in their members, and perhaps taking a share in their training. He then briefly considered the various crafts concerned with building, and, while insisting on the importance of craftsmanship, refrained from advocating medievalism, and contented himself with suggestions for improving work carried out under modern conditions. This reasonable attitude prevails generally in the other papers, and renders them the more likely to be useful. Written as they were, without, we imagine, any conscious effort at co-ordination, the several papers display a general agreement in view, except that Mr. Voysey—concerned as much with ethics as with art—seems a little outside the general scheme.

Amongst the most interesting papers is Mr. Troup's 'Influence of Materials on Design in Woodwork,' displaying an exact and intimate knowledge, both historical and practical, of materials and their use—qualities which are again noticeable in his paper on 'External Leadwork,' a subject of which he is completely master. Among those written entirely from the craftsmen's point of view may be mentioned Mr. Romney Green's on 'The Influence of Tools on Design,' and Mr. Turner's excellent short account of plasterwork. The illustrations are not numerous, but many of them are fresh. We have noted a few printers' errors; they are, however, unimportant.

Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. (British Museum.)

—The ninth part of this useful work includes Plates LXXXI.—XC., with brief descriptive letterpress, covering the period of William and Mary from July, 1690, to May, 1692. The first of these medals, struck in silver and copper, commemorates William's entry into Dublin on Sunday, July 6th, 1690, when, accompanied by the bishops of Meath and Limerick and the civic authorities, he attended service in the Cathedral of St. Patrick. These medals, executed in Holland, were the work of Jan Luder; they gave offence even to William's partisans by calling the Irish "rebels." Another finely worked medal by Luder of this year compares William to Hercules in destroying so rapidly the several heads of the Hydra; the inscription on the

reverse reminds us that Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Duncannon, Kinsale, Waterford, and Wexford fell rapidly into his hands during the twelve months. The appointment of Mary as Regent in January, 1691, when William left England for Holland, gave rise to another medallic allegory. The King is represented as a lion departing from England, whilst the queen as a lioness assures him that she will defend her cubs, the three kingdoms, during his absence and keep in subjection the serpents of discord. Luder, Smeltzing, and other Dutch artists delighted in depicting every incident of William's career in medals. Thus his landing in Holland, his triumphal entry into the Hague, the fire-works on that occasion, the Congress of the Allies in February, 1691, the relief of Liège in May of the same year, the capture of Athlone, Galway, and Sligo, and what was termed the "Pacification of Ireland" in October, 1691, are all commemorated, and a variety of records show the battle of La Hogue in 1692. Of a different class is the medal issued in 1691 of the boy William, Duke of Gloucester, in a marvellous head-dress of ostrich plumes; he was the last remaining of seventeen children whom the Princess Anne, afterwards Queen, had borne, and died in the eleventh year of his age.

The plates in the tenth part, numbered XCI.—C., deal with that portion of the reign of William and Mary which begins with the capture of Namur in June, 1692, and concludes with the death of Mary at the close of 1694. Namur was invested by Louis XIV. in May, 1692; the siege was of considerable military interest, for Cohorn conducted the defence and Vauban the attack; it thus came about that the two most celebrated engineers in Europe were personally opposed to each other. William assembled an army of about 100,000 men to interrupt the siege, but he was unsuccessful; the town capitulated on June 12th, but the citadel held out for another week. The national collection includes three medals of this siege, whilst several others deal with the battle of Steinkirk in the following July. Another series of medals is concerned with the execution in August of this year of the Chevalier de Grandval, who was at the head of a conspiracy for the assassination of William. He was detected in the camp of the Allies, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered, his limbs being exposed in different places. One of these medals, executed by Jan Boskam, includes on the reverse disgusting details as to this barbarous execution, with the head and four quarters impaled on tall posts. Plate XCIII. illustrates various medals descriptive of the relief of Rheinfels and the return of Louis XIV. to Versailles in June, 1693. The last are of a sarcastic character, and were intended to ridicule the rapid return of Louis from Namur. On the reverse of one of these, the cipher O and the empty purse at the end of a staff, borne by one of the ladies of the Court in front of the King's chariot, are intended to indicate the number of his successes and the general state of his finances. The first medal on Plate XCIV. was executed by Jan Boskam, and was struck to commemorate the battle of Landen in July, 1693. The reverse illustrates a bird legend of doubtful authenticity. It is said that when a heron is hard pressed by a falcon, it throws itself upon its back in the air and receives its assailant upon the point of its beak. William is, of course, the heron who so severely punished Luxembourg when he attacked him at Landen. The two following plates afford abundant illustrations of the somewhat inglorious attempts made by the English upon the coast of France in 1694; they belong to the official series of Louis XIV.

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The more successful bombardments of Dieppe and Havre by the English and Dutch squadrons in July of that year are also commemorated by medals which are the work of Jan Boskam.

The last four plates are chiefly concerned with the death of Mary. On December 13th, the Queen first felt symptoms of indisposition which soon developed into smallpox. She died on December 28th, to the intense grief of her husband. In those days, when medallists were at the zenith of their occupation, there was no subject too serious or sacred for the exercise of their craft. A favourite subject for the reverse of these Mary medals was the Queen receiving clinical Communion at the hands of Archbishop Tenison, together with three other bishops who were in attendance.

Much industry and research have been shown by the compiler of the historical notes which accompany the plates; they show a particular admiration for William of Orange, but this perhaps is natural.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS.

THE twenty-seventh exhibition of this society contains a number of fairly meritorious works of minor importance, but offers nothing of capital interest—certainly no ambitious canvases to utilize the possibilities of the spacious galleries. Mr. Lavery contributes, it is true, a large canvas of *Girls in Sunlight* (59), which is something of a return to the frank treatment of open-air schemes which was more usual with him ten years ago; but he does not seem content to accept the relatively small importance which the modelling of the heads would take on in the neighbourhood of so many other things that reflect light more insistently. Nor, on the other hand, is he willing, in the interests of portraiture, to risk a bold flight into fiction and adapt facts for pictorial purposes. His work is thus about on a par with that shown in London last year by the Spanish painter Señor Sorolla, and falls short of the brilliant audacity with which M. Besnard has occasionally handled such themes. Still less satisfactory are two portraits of men by brother Scots which occupy prominent positions on the walls. The deference accorded on all hands to the photographic vision of Sir George Reid, of which No. 294 is an example, has long seemed to us to offer a disquieting measure of the degree of our insight into the nature of fine art; and although the early work of Sir James Guthrie was certainly more inspiring than this, his present exhibit (333) is but one of many recent works which raise the question whether the merit of that early painting was not, after all, imitative rather than personal. Its untidy flourish of execution is justified by no imaginative plastic vision, but resembles rather the "dashing handling" which some diabolically clever photographer might overlay as a sort of decorative adjunct to a foundation of flat-footed actuality.

When from these, however, we turn to works of smaller dimension and more modest aim, there are several pictures to reward us. Perhaps the first place should be given to a new-comer, Mr. Charles Ince, for a little landscape of singular charm. *A Green Lane* (49) recalls somewhat the qualities of Corot, or perhaps even more strongly of the late Mr. Moon, whose memorial exhibition at the Leicester Gallery created so favourable an impression. With this picture must be mentioned a little study by another new-comer, Mr. Abelos Victor. *Picking the Hops* (114) is cool, fresh, and

vigorous, conceived in an unusual and striking range of colour, and these two tiny pictures have a native distinction and reserve which sets them a little apart from the other landscape work here. We must mention, however, Mr. James Aumonier's little transcript from nature, *At Handborough Oxfordshire* (80), which, without being specially remarkable either in form or colour, wins us by the complete fusion of these two elements of painting; they have here developed together so harmoniously as to give an easy look of the picture having painted itself. Mr. J. S. Aumonier, a son of the veteran landscape painter, also gets a look of distinction into both his exhibits (211 and 305); while, with more self-consciousness and less simplicity, Mr. Alfred Hayward (230) and Mr. Algernon Talmage (351) give something of the handsomeness of certain attractive aspects of nature. The picture by the latter is the less homogeneous and its greater pretence of actuality makes rather obvious certain weaknesses of draughtsmanship, in the sand particularly.

Among the figure pictures the most striking is again a work of modest scale—a little costume study by Mr. Douglas Almond, *On His Highness' Service* (233), very refreshing in its cool tones and fresh, easy handling. It promises so well that we hope the artist will return to a theme, the possibilities of which he has clearly felt, though he has not thoroughly utilized them. It is not merely that the legs of the figure are unsatisfactory in drawing. All through the lower part of the picture the tones are handled with a certain loose decorative effect, it is true, but with no tense use of them for expressing as succinctly as possible the spirit of the lolling pose, which might give a look of permanence to the steady grey studio light stealing down the figure. Mr. Almond seems to have suffered from an apprenticeship in piecemeal painting; he can only emancipate himself by a strong effort of will, and of that pictorial imagination of which this little study gives more than a hint.

We have only to turn to a costume painting of a later *couche* to find piecemeal painting of a far shallower kind. Mr. Frank Craig's *The Jongleurs* (241) has not the redeeming plastic force which makes Mr. Almond's study masculine in detail even while it is flimsy in mass. In Mr. Almond's work the colour is at least ingrained in the things painted, and if there are redundances of form, there is some attempt at concentration. Mr. Craig's, on the other hand, is pure parade of flippant detail, and we confess to preferring such an amusing production as Mr. Raymond Thomson's *Geese of the Capitol* (168), which shows some constructive invention in the field of illustration, or the imitative neatness of Mr. F. D. Millet's *A Skirmish* (355), which in certain passages shows a sort of cold virtuosity. The Dutch cheese, for example, is in tactile value perfect, having just the right tough, indiarubber quality. However the rest of the picture may stand the ravages of time, this *morceau*, we feel, must last for ever.

Conscientious students' work is also shown by Mr. Louis Ginnett (20 and 329) and Mr. W. J. Leech (26, 43, 280). The former lacks imagination, and is inclined to plod through a tedious elaboration of modelling. With an eye intent on complete realization, he passes on the way without recognizing the moment when his subject presents the maximum of expression and of mystery. Mr. Leech is somewhat larger in outlook, but makes his work so low in tone that in the light of London in October it is difficult to judge of its merits.

THE BLACK FRAME SKETCH CLUB.

THIS exhibition at the Baillie Gallery might from its quality be a continuation of that at the Institute, but Mr. Glyn Philpot in his *Caprice; the Moon Dance* (36) is far more favourably represented here than in his work at the larger show. This little picture displays considerable powers of invention and of the use of colour, for constructive purposes, and—in spite of freakish drawing which permits legs to slide from under the trunks they are supposed to support to the extent of a good nine inches—it remains a pleasing and poetic fancy. Mr. Val Havers also in his *Colour Harmony* (78) contributes the most capable work he has yet exhibited.

MR. STRANG AT THE LEICESTER GALLERY.

WE are glad to endorse the high place public opinion has for some time past awarded to the etched work of Mr. Strang, and the examples here shown are not unworthy of his reputation, though *The Music-Hall Door* (28), which has the look of an early example, is by no means the least impressive. If all his painting rose to the level of the powerful *Blind Musicians* (11) we should have an equally high opinion of his work in this way. This obviously recalls Daumier, but by no means unworthily; it is compact of the fibre of life, and has enduring value. While there is little of his other painting which does not display marked ability, in our opinion it is not always marked with the same sincerity. Perhaps the gently satiric plate which, under the title of '£72,000,' shows the out-at-elbows living artist assisting at the sale of a Holbein duchess, unconsciously marks a contributory cause of the not very satisfactory change in the artist's character. We might have had an entirely modern artist of rare originality, but the spectacle of our slavish adoration of deceased masters suggested that the likeliest way to success lay in as slavish a reproduction of the aspect of this art of other days, which has an aroma we prefer to the fresher flavour of contemporary life; and thus we see him assume, perhaps not without a mocking sense that this harmony is easier to achieve than that acridity, the proper pontifical air. It is not all assumed, for his whole training under so finely academic a master as Prof. Legros predisposed him to it; but we note sadly a growing tendency to the facile glows and stereotyped arrangements of what might be termed the posthumous school of painting—the school whose ambition it is to reproduce the accents of a past generation.

MR. EDMUND DULAC'S WORK.

IN the next room Mr. Edmund Dulac shows a series of illustrations to FitzGerald's *Omar Khayyam*, which are rather more personal, rather less reminiscent of Mr. Rackham, than some of his previous efforts. Clearly, he is hampered by working for a public which esteems detailed finish as desirable, apart from its natural position in a design, and this is the more regrettable because the detail thus elaborated for its own sake rarely looks like the result of original research. His other series of drawings, *An Alphabet*, representing figures and objects combined with causeless incongruity, might seem at first sight to have been devised as literal illustrations to the nonsense verses which accompany them. But after examining the verses, we are inclined to think that they were written up to the drawings.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THIS is the time of year when archaeologists are, for the most part, engaged in giving an account of their operations. The Annual General Meeting of the British School at Athens was held last Tuesday, when the Director, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, gave some interesting details of the year's work, especially of the excavations at Sparta, where the School has laid bare the ancient temple of Artemis Orthia. This goddess, who should be called, according to Mr. Dawkins, Orthia only—the name Artemis not having been given to her until the age of syncretism—seems to have been a nature-deity brought with them by the invading Dorians, and is depicted on the carved ivory and bone plaques discovered during the explorations as a winged woman fully draped, and “supported,” in heraldic phrase, by two animals, which are sometimes lions, and sometimes aquatic birds resembling swans. The Annual General Meeting of the British School at Rome will be held on the 16th of next month, and that of the Egypt Exploration Fund, when Dr. Naville is expected to speak, a week earlier. Prof. Garstang's account of his excavations at Abydos (see *Athenæum*, No. 4244) has just appeared in the September number of the *Annals* of the Liverpool University Institute of Archaeology; and the Archaeological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund is generally issued just in time for the Annual Meeting. We shall no doubt hear something soon from M. de Morgan at Susa, and from Capt. Cros, who is carrying on the late M. de Sarzec's excellent work at Telloh; and the publication of the results of the Pennsylvania University's expedition to Nippur continues steadily, if slowly. On the other hand, very little is heard of the other excavations in Mesopotamia, which are now entirely in German hands.

Preparations for the winter campaign are also in a forward state. Prof. Garstang has resigned his Abydos concession, which will, it is hoped, now be granted by the Service des Antiquités to Dr. Naville, so as to bring the whole site of Abydos under the control of the excavator of Deir el-Bahari. Prof. Garstang himself, being debarred by the massacres in Anatolia from proceeding to the Hittite monuments at Saktje-geuzi as he had intended, will probably conduct an expedition to some site in Nubia or the Sudan yet to be named. Dr. Naville will resume work at Abydos, where he will have the assistance of the Decauville railway belonging to the Antiquités, and will probably make further progress with the work of clearing the Royal Tombs so auspiciously begun last year by the discovery of two hitherto unsuspected roads (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4244). Mr. Griffith is said to be also contemplating a visit to the Sudan, for the purpose of copying inscriptions—a most useful and necessary work, which, we are sure, will in his hands be well and accurately performed. Special steps are to be taken to obviate any risk of the undermining or washing-out of M. Legrain's magnificent work at Karnak. Mr. Theodore Davis, with the assistance of Mr. Harold Jones, will continue his splendid work in the Valley of the Kings; Signor Schiaparelli will resume excavations at the Tombs of the Queens at Thebes; and other sites in Egypt will no doubt be allotted to the constantly increasing number of applicants at the November meeting of the Council of the Service.

An unusually interesting number of the *Annales du Service* is just to hand in the concluding fascicule of Tome IX. Among the Arab papyri which M. Paul Casanova

is publishing, there appears the shoulder-bone of a sheep on which is written a curse against one Mohammed by, as M. Casanova thinks possible, a divorced wife. It contains, among characters which the transcriber believes to be a corruption of Greek “Gnostic” formulas, the names of two demons Koheir and Koliyak. M. Lefebvre, Chief Inspector of the Assiut District, in the course of an account of Græco-Roman and Christian antiquities lately discovered in Egypt, gives a stela from Crocodilopolis set up by two Cyrenæan ladies for the benefit of Ptolemy Euergetes and Queen Berenice. The donors were, as he points out, the offspring of the marriage of a Greek, Demetrios of Cyrene, with an Egyptian woman named Thasis, and bore double names, being called Irene and Theoxena in Greek, and Nefer-suchos and Thauas in Egyptian. Another Greek stela which he publishes was made for the benefit of the famous Cleopatra and her son Cesarion, and, teste M. Lefebvre, was in the form of a *suten di hotep* offering to the deified Cesar under the auspices of the local crocodile-god Suchos. He is described with the epithets of “twice-great” and “patropator,” thereby showing the road by which such epithets crept into the Gnostic and Hermetic writings of later times. M. Jean Maspero also gives a description of some curious bracelets of the Byzantine age which seem to have been made for use as amulets—or, more properly, phylacteries—and which are now divided among the Museum of Cairo, the Louvre, and some private collections. The majority of them bear the figure of an angel transpiercing a demon which we know as St. George and the Dragon, and come from different parts of the empire, being of a date which seems to be just before the Mohammedan invasion. Yet it would seem that those made in Egypt bore also formulas and signs which are of a “Gnostic” character, and which are absent from those of a similar type made in Syria. M. Legrain in his ‘Notes d'Inspection’ gives a mural inscription of the Pharaoh Ai of the Thirteenth Dynasty, whose throne-name was Mernefer-*ra*, and who has hitherto been known only by scarabs, which incidentally confirms Manetho's statement that the thirteenth dynasty reigned from Thebes. M. Legrain also draws attention to a funerary statuette coming from Saqqara, and belonging to the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty, which contains, in the midst of a transcription of the sixth chapter of ‘The Book of the Dead,’ a word written in cuneiform which reads correctly and in its proper context.

The current number of the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* contains an article by M. Paul Monceaux on ‘L'Église Donatiste avant Saint Augustine,’ which seems to summarize all that is really known about these violent sectaries. M. Monceaux shows, with great appearance of reason, how the Donatist schism, which no doubt had its real root in the poverty and misery of the African province, found an excuse in the vagaries of one of “the faithful women,” a rich Spaniard named Lucilla, who had an exaggerated belief in the virtue of relics. As she was reproved for this by an officious archdeacon, her house became the rallying-ground of the malcontents, who finally persuaded the bishop Donatus to throw off the yoke of the Roman Church and to proclaim the independence of that of Carthage. Violently persecuted after the edict of Constantine in 316, the Donatist Church responded in kind, and atrocities were committed on both sides, which generally took the form of free fights in the churches of the province. When a kind of

contemptuous toleration was extended to the Donatists by the emperor, they profited by it to organize the famous bands of the Circumcellions, who raised what was in effect a Jacquerie throughout Numidia. Thus finding themselves in opposition to the established order of things, they were naturally driven to the doctrines that we should now call Collectivist or Socialist, many even of the rich giving up all their goods to the Church. Julian's advent to the throne gave them a respite by which they were not slow to profit, and if we may believe their adversaries, during his reign they repaid their persecutors in full. The death of Julian, however, put them on the losing side, and the part they took in the revolt of Firmus probably made it necessary for the Empire to suppress them. Both Valentinian and Gratian passed severe edicts for this purpose, and they began to quarrel among themselves, and to split up into mutually antagonistic sects. In spite of this, however, M. Monceaux thinks that they continued to flourish, and that at the time of the consecration of Augustine they were more powerful than the Catholics in Africa. However this may be, there can be no doubt that it was the weakness and dissension produced by such movements which brought about the decline of the Roman Empire, and lost the East to Christianity.

In the current number of the *Revue Archéologique* there is an article by M. Joseph Déchelette on sun worship in pre-historic times, which shows much research, and brings together some interesting facts. M. Déchelette throws his net rather wide, and apparently includes in the term “pre-historic” such periods of culture as the Mycænæan and Cretan. He quotes with approval the theory of M. Houssay that the emblem of the *swastika* or fylfot cross is a corruption of the Mycænæan representations of the octopus, and he is possibly right when he attributes the almost universal connexion between the lion and the sun to the fact that the lion's face, when looked at from the front, appears surrounded with hair as the sun is with rays. We do not find in his article, however, any such reason for the association of the swan, or some aquatic bird resembling it, with the sun, although he gives us several instances—which might perhaps be added to—where this is the case. Nor do we see why the horse should be associated with solar worship, as in the well-known representations of the chariot of the sun or Car of Mithras. It can hardly be from its swiftness, because to primitive man the progress of the sun must have appeared anything but swift.

Mr. M. A. Macauliffe, who was formerly a judge in the Punjab, has published (at the Clarendon Press) a work in six volumes on the religion of the Sikhs. Sikhism, according to him, began with the teaching of Guru Nanak, who was born in 1469. It is a monotheistic religion which does away with caste, and sets up *nirvana*, or absorption into the Deity, as the highest of blessings; but beyond this it would be difficult in brief space to point to any of its tenets which distinguish it materially from Hinduism. From the author's Introduction we learn that his account is published in some measure as a corrective to the earlier work of Dr. Trümpp, a German missionary who prepared some years ago, at Government expense, an account of the Sikh religion which gave great offence to the Sikhs. The present volumes contain translations of the ‘Granth,’ or sacred book of the Sikhs, and of several ancillary documents, including the musical notation to

which some of the hymns used in the faith are sung.

The Egyptian Gallery at the British Museum now contains a limestone triad showing Ptolemy IX. and his queen, with between them a divinity with the body of a man displaying the heads of a lion, of the hawk-formed Horus, and of Hathor in her human form. His girdle contains three plaques showing the same three deities, with the substitution of an unmistakable head of Bes for that of the lion-headed deity. The group, which is in excellent preservation, is said to have come from the neighbourhood of Keneh. Nearly opposite to it in the Gallery is a curious piece of Coptic sculpture consisting of the base of a pillar set on its side, and with the interior scooped out so as to form an arched shrine decorated in the usual Coptic style.

The Ashmolean Museum has lately acquired the complete set of jar sealings (for the most part belonging to the reigns of Khasekhemui and Neterkhet of the Third Dynasty) and many other objects discovered by Prof. Garstang during last winter at Abydos; while the inscribed stelae of the Middle and New Empires from the same site have gone for the most part to the Museum of Liverpool University.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE full-length 'Portrait of the Marchesa Brignole Sala and her Son,' from the Warwick Castle Collection, which has been lent for a short period by Mr. P. A. B. Widener to the National Loan Exhibition (No. 55), is about to be shipped to the United States. Its place will be taken by Paolo Veronese's 'Mars and Venus bound by Love,' which is being lent by Mr. Asher Wertheimer. This large canvas was in the collections of Queen Christina of Sweden and the Duc d'Orléans. It was until recently in the possession of Lord Wimborne. It was shown at Burlington House in 1881 (No. 146) and 1903 (No. 55). Michel Aubert and Jacques Couché engraved it.

WE understand that the picture entitled 'The Painter and his Family,' by Frans Hals, which was lent to the Old Masters' Exhibition in 1906 (No. 102) by Col. Worde has recently changed hands.

It is stated that Messrs. Agnew & Sons will not this year hold their annual exhibition of oil paintings.

A NEW paper has just been started to further the interests of artists. It is called *The Art News*, and is edited by Mr. Frank Rutter. There should be ample room for a publication which deals exclusively with the "needs and doings" of modern artists. Their work is, as we have hinted more than once, unduly submerged by the taste for Old Masters.

AN exhibition of the recent work of five Irish painters, Mrs. Frances Baker, Constance Gore Booth, Mr. W. J. Leech, Count Markievicz, and Mr. George Russell, is now being held in the Leinster Hall, Dublin.

MR. BECKWITH A. SPENCER is to give a course of six lectures on 'Florentine Painting' at Leighton House, on successive Friday afternoons, beginning on the 29th inst., when he will compare 'Conditions in Italy in the Thirteenth Century and in Greece in the Classic Age.' Leighton House,

including the Arab Hall, is on view to the public every week-day, but now that the winter term of the School of Art has begun, the studios are closed to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—the days on which the classes are held.

THE death in Paris is announced of Théodore Jacques Ralli, a naturalized Frenchman, the son of Greek parents. He was born at Constantinople, and studied under Gérôme and at the École des Beaux-Arts. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1875. He was a member of the Société des Artistes Français. He devoted himself largely to Oriental scenes, and one of his two pictures in this year's Salon was entitled 'Circassienne au Bain.' He was for some years—1879 to 1883—an exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

MR. CHARLES FFOULKES writes from Oxford:—

"Your reviewer is quite right in his doubts as to the value of the incised slab at St. Denis as a representation of the armour of Joan of Arc. I cannot here enter into detailed proof of this, as such proof would entail the reproduction of drawings and photographs inadmissible in your paper; but I propose to consider the subject thoroughly in the December number of *The Burlington Magazine*.

"The suit engraved on the slab represents jousting armour of the sixteenth century, and has nothing whatever to do with Joan of Arc, except that her name appears in the inscription at the foot. It is far from pleasant to have to destroy what, at first sight, might seem to be new and interesting records of Joan of Arc; but, if such records are allowed to stand for any length of time without criticism, there is the possibility that they may be taken as accepted facts."

AN interesting discovery is reported from Gubbio, where the pictures forming the public gallery are in course of being transferred from the Palazzo dei Priori to another palace. Count Umberto Gnoli, sent by the Government to superintend the operations, noticed a triptych containing an oil painting of the seventeenth century, and, suspecting that this late composition concealed an earlier work, he consigned it to the care of the restorer, Prof. Colavietti, whose work upon the panels has brought to light no fewer than thirteen figures, which Count Gnoli unhesitatingly ascribes to Pietro Lorenzetti. Further details will be awaited with interest, especially as this work is said to throw much light upon the history of the School of Gubbio and to explain the influence exercised over it by the great master of Siena.

ONE of the best-known of European experts, Dr. A. Bredius, is retiring from the post of Director of the Royal Museum at the Hague, and is being succeeded by Dr. W. Martin. Dr. Bredius has held his present post since July 1st, 1889, and has contributed much to the advancement of the fine picture gallery under his charge. In 1895 he published, with the assistance of Dr. Hofstede de Groot, an elaborate *catalogue raisonné* of the pictures and sculptures in the Mauritshuis. He has, we believe, been engaged for many years on an exhaustive life of Jan Steen.

AN ITALIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE has been established at Athens under the directorship of Dr. Luigi Pernier.

EXHIBITIONS.

- Sar. (Oct. 23)—Mrs. Austen Brown's Drawings and Woodcuts, Private View, St. George's Gallery.
— Miss Lily Deffries's Small Pictures, Private View, St. George's Gallery.
— Goupil Gallery Salon, Fourth Exhibition, Private View, Goupil Gallery.
— Little Salon, Eighth Exhibition, Gallery Van Brakel.
— R.K. Sketching Club, Students' Holiday Sketches, Block G, Royal College of Art, South Kensington.
— Dr. Luigi Berliozzi's Bay's Picture 'The Religions of the World,' Modern Gallery.
— Winter Exhibition of Landscapes and Portraits by Early British Masters, Private View, Messrs. Shepherd's Gallery.

MUSIC

WE have received the first three parts of the *Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music in the Public Library of the City of Boston*, to which it was presented in 1894. These folio parts (432 pages in all) only go as far as the name Foppa; the printing is close, but very clear. They contain not only all the volumes of the German Bach Society, but also a detailed account of the contents of each volume. The Breitkopf & Härtel edition of Beethoven's works is treated in the same useful way. French composers are well represented; there are full scores of old operas and of modern French works. This Catalogue is being published by the Trustees of the Boston Library.

Musical Gossip.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON opened at Covent Garden last Monday evening with 'Lohengrin.' The selection was a wise one. Mr. John Coates impersonated the Knight of the Grail with dignity. His singing was most artistic, though his voice was not in the best order. Miss Gertrude Vania as Elsa was more than satisfactory. Her acting was expressive, and her voice and intonation were adequate. Madame Marie Alexander, the Ortrud, had good moments, but was not altogether convincing. Mr. Goossens conducted carefully.

UNFORTUNATELY, two important concerts clashed last Saturday afternoon, those of M. Ysaye and Signor Busoni. The former played Brahms's Violin Concerto for the first time in London. We shall have occasion to speak of this artist next week, when he will give a violin recital.

SIGNOR BUSONI in a recent pamphlet refers to a pianoforte recital once given in Berlin, which aroused the anger of the critics; the programme was designed to trace the history of arrangements for the clavier. At his recital last Saturday afternoon at Bechstein Hall every number but one had the pianist's name hyphenated to those of the composers represented, among whom were Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven. It is useless to decry transcriptions; notation itself, says Signor Busoni, and with great acumen, is a transcription. The great composers just named have made transcriptions: Bach transcribed Vivaldi; Mozart, Bach and Handel; and Beethoven, himself. The transcriptions of the Bach chorales in Signor Busoni's programme were excellent, but certain additions to the 'Chromatische Fantasia' appeared to us too modern, and the same can be said of those to Mozart's delightful Gigue in G. The transcription of the simple though characteristic 'Ecosaisies' of Beethoven proved most effective. Signor Busoni's playing throughout the afternoon was masterly.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London, will deliver lectures on Purcell's music ('Unfamiliar Songs,' 'Fancies,' 'Ayres for the Theatre,' and 'Harpsichord Pieces') on the following dates: November 3rd, December 8th, February 2nd, March 2nd, and May 4th.

THE Musical Festival at Newcastle-upon-Tyne began on Wednesday morning with a performance of 'Elijah' under the direction of Dr. Henry Coward, but the evening programme cannot be properly noticed until next week, together with the rest of the

programmes. We may just say of the 'Overture Phantasy' by Mr. Edgar L. Bainton, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, that its thematic material proved more interesting than the manner in which it was developed. Rimsky Korsakoff's 'Ballad of the Doom of Oleg' is a short, unpretentious work, but the music is fresh and picturesque, the scoring delicate and effective. Signor Busoni's rendering of Liszt's E flat Concerto was very fine. The performance of a Mozart Serenade under Mr. Safonoff was delightful. Mozart with his simple music says more than Liszt with all his showy writing.

THE LONDON CHAMBER CONCERT ASSOCIATION, of which Sir Edward Elgar is President, begins its second season next Wednesday in the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists. The programmes are highly interesting.

AN attractive programme has been arranged for the first concert of the second season of the Queen's Hall Choral Society, at Queen's Hall, on November 2nd. It includes Purcell's 'Bonduca,' Mr. G. H. Clutsam's 'The Quest of Rapunzel,' Léo Delibes's 'Les Frileuses' (first performance in England), and Mr. Hubert Bath's clever 'Wedding of Shon Maclean.'

WE regret to announce the death at Berlin on the 6th inst. of Dr. Alfred Chr. Kalischer, who recently published 'Beethoven's Sämtliche Briefe,' also a revised edition of the first volume. Among other works he published editions of Wegeler and Ries's 'Beethoven,' of Anton Schindler's 'Beethoven's Biographie,' and of Lenz's 'Beethoven,' all three with additions and comments. On the very day of his death his last publication, 'Beethoven's Frauenkreise,' was issued. Dr. Kalischer contributed articles to many newspapers and magazines on matters relating to Beethoven, to whom, indeed, he principally devoted his time and attention.

HEINRICH GUDERUS, the well-known stage singer, died on the 9th of this month at Dresden, where he was a member of the Hofoper company from 1880 to 1890. He sang as Parsifal at Bayreuth, but did not create the part when the work was produced in 1881. He retired from the stage some years ago.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEK.	Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30 Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mos.-Sat.	Carl Rosa Opera Company, 8, Covent Garden. (Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2.)
—	Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.
Mos.	Mr. Hermann Klein on Music in America, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Eniguet and Miss A. Sutherland's Violin and Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Grace Smith's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Eolian Hall.
—	Nora Clench's Quartet, 8.45, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Classical Concert Society, 8, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ysaye's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Miss Katharine Goodson's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	M. de Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Felix Salmond's Cello Recital, 5.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Fraulent Valerie Knoll's Violin Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
—	Signor Sammarco's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madame Lisa Lehmann's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Mr. Harold Bauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
—	Mr. Harold Ketelbey's Violin Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYRIC.—Sir Walter Raleigh: a Romantic Play. By William Devereux.

It seems rather a shame that a career and a personality such as Sir Walter Raleigh's should be turned to the uses of costume melodrama. Raleigh was so

many-sided that to portray him adequately might tax the resources of the most gifted of dramatists. A dashing soldier and sea-captain, an explorer, a statesman, an historian, a poet—he was all these, and yet he was that rather poor thing, a favourite who flattered the vanity of a royal mistress to secure power. In fact, he was to no small extent an adventurer in the worse sense of the term. Moreover, through all the brilliance of his achievements there ran a streak of failure. Now a life such as this deserves to be presented as a whole, or not at all, in the playhouse, and obviously it lends itself rather to tragedy—a tragedy of temperament—than the drama of picturesque incident.

Mr. Devereux has transformed Raleigh into a third-rate D'Artagnan. He has made much of the love-passages with Elizabeth Throgmorton, the Queen's jealousy, and Sir Walter's imprisonment and marriage in the Tower. He shows us a Raleigh who is so devoted a loyalist that he breaks out of prison to save his sovereign from a conspiracy, and on that mission fights a tremendous sword-duel by torchlight. We see Raleigh's pipe and the cloak episode and his scribble on the glass; for the rest, he is presented as a sentimental daredevil revelling in battles against odds—just the sort of character in which Mr. Lewis Waller, with his vivacity and picturesque poses and sonorous diction, appears to advantage. The Queen Elizabeth is Miss Winifred Emery, who plays the part on the broad and vigorous lines that are appropriate to the author's melodramatic treatment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — J. C. H. — A. W. — A. M. — Received.
S. H. — C. J. — Many thanks.
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